tions without remittance must state distinctly how four they Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for

Agents sending in subscrip-

unpaid subscriptions sent in

PRICE TWO CENTS.

sentiment prevailing that letter carriers

should not have anything to do with "organized" labor. "But," he said, "letter carriers would have to be in-

grates if they would ever forget all that organized labor had done for them in securing the passage of the eight-hour bill. In order to reciprocate the letter carriers had

carriers had seen that the order for their

This outbust of eloquence ended Fitz-

The Paper Cutters complained that Bookbinders Union No. 1 was endeavor-

Delegate Dooley, of the Franklin As-

that seceders under the leadership of

Kenney, who is under the protection of

Reiney, who is under the protection of the International Typographical and Pressmen's Union, were signing con-tracts with various firms in which the

scale of wages is fixed at \$12 a week. Dooley wanted to know, "Is this union-

After the meeting had adjourned there

was quite a turmoil. A number of delegates called each other "crooks," "liars" and many unprintable names. A pugilistic exhibition was only prevented by the intervention of friends. Hands

were shaken afterwards in the interest of "organized" labor. But the war will be renewed next Sunday, as usual.

NON-UNION MEN STRIKE.

Bridge Builders Say They Are Not Paid to Fight. New complications have arisen to

heck the building of the bridges on the

new Pennsyivania Railroad branch line

from Newark, N. J., to the New York

Bay. The non-union bridge builders who

attacked the union bridge builders Satur-

day evening are now all on a strike.

There are about fifty of them, and they

claim that they were engaged to build

bridges and not to fight. In view of

the dangers of their occupation they are

now demanding \$3 per day and eight

hours' work, instead of \$2.50 per day and

Company, requires them to fight besides

doing the other work, they want extra

"If you want us to work and fight

too," said R. Bennett, who is the spokes-

man of the strikers, "you will have to

pay us more money, or we won't work." That is what he said to A. Clay, the fore-

man, and yesterday the foreman went to Philadelphia to have a consultation

In the meantime the work of building

the bridges is at a standstill, in spite of the fact that the Pennsylvania Rail

road is in a great hurry to have the line

plant being constructed off the Green-

The strikers held a secret meeting

yesterday and all agreed not to go to work again until their demands had been

James Nelson and the two John Ryans,

union workers, who were charged with

interfering with non-union workers in

the construction of the bridge were discharged in the second criminal court,

charged in the second criminal court, Jersey City, yesterday morning, as Sup-erintendent Clay, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was the camplainant against the men, decided not to press the

charge. Clay decided not to press the complaint

after the evidence of the three men

To Keep Down Mortality List

Department said yesterday that he was

making plans to keep down the mortality

physicians who are on the summer list

will begin their work this summer about

June 15, a month earlier than usual, and

will instruct mothers regarding the care

physicians will work in conjunction with John P. Faure, the former Charities Commissioner, who looked after the

fresh-air excursions conducted by St.

made to co-operate with Nathan Straus.

who has sterilized-milk stands through

ending June 29 of last year, when the tem-

perature averaged 80 degrees, there was

19 deaths of children; for the week end-

degrees, there were 303 deaths,

ing July 6, with an average temperature

and for the week ending August 3 there

were 528 deaths.

Commissioner Lederle said that the

usual appropriation of \$10,000 used in the summer work will not be large

enough for this summer, and a larger

appropriation will have to be secured.

Puddlers Demand Advance.

Reading Iron Company employees to the number of 2,500 have asked for an advance

of 50 cents a ton for puddling and the

advance averages about 16 per cent. The

partment, to go into effect on April 1.

demand was referred to the president.

out the city during the heated term.

Dr. Lederle said that during the

they should give their children.

list this summer. He said that the 150

Commissioner Lederle of the Health

by the non-union workers.

ten hours' work.

compensation.

with his employers.

completed, as it is to

ville shore.

granted.

gerald's speech.

VOL. XI. NO. 52.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1902.

### FELLED BY WORKMAN

### S. L. P. Man May Die From Assault.

#### KARL MALMBERG THE VICTIM

Hit on the Head With Iron Bar-Assault Was the Outcome of Conditions Prevailing in "L" Repair Shops-Men of Different Nationalities Are Pitted Against Each Other and Jealousies Fostered-Men in the Shop Told to Keep Mum About the Affair-Company Refuses

On Tuesday Karl Malmberg, one of the best known of the Swedish party members, was assaulted and probably fatally tajured by a fellow workingman, William Cahill, of 1,563 Third avenue. Malmberg, who lives with his brother at 101 West 100th street, was employed in the electrical department of the "L" repair shops at Ninety-ninth street and Lexingshops at Ninety-minth street and Desing-ton avenue. Yesterday, about 1:30, Maimberg spoke to Cahill, who had been drinking, and asked him for a wrench which Cahill had in his possession. Cahill refused to give it, and grew threat-ening. Malmberg, who was the personi-fication of good nature, laughlingly insistsication of good nature, laughingly insisted that the other surrender the wrench as it was needed at once. Thereupon Cahill turned on him and said: "You damned square head, take that." He swung on Malmberg with a short iron bar, and felled him to the floor. The bar penetrated Malmberg's skull, causing a compound fracture. The assailant ded, and to a late hour had not been sentured.

Malmberg was taken to the Harlen Maimore was taken to Archive Hospital, and at midnight it was reported that he was unconscious, and that the chances for his recovery was very slight. Nothing definite could be said until the full extent of the injury was

The trouble has been developing for some time, and during the past week there have been several fights among the men in the shop. One cause of the friction seems to be the high positiou taken by the Swedish workingmen. This has resulted in ill feeling and clashes, and the bosses have taken advantage of them, but the first serious fray was that which took place yesterday. But that was only a portion, a violent outbreak of which took place yesterday. But that was only a portion, a violent outbreak of what has long been smouldering. In fact it is a veritable race war that has been raging, and its location in a large establishment of this character shows the real foundation of all race wars.

After the assault Cahill fied. In the neighborhood it is said that he has had a bad reputation, and in saloons has frequently been heard to express his dislike

quently been heard to express his dislike for the Swede, and also express his destion to smash a Swede wherever

After the affair was over the foreman of the establishment demanded that the men keep silent on it, and he threatened with instant discharge anyone who dared to talk on the subject. The result was that at the office no information would be given and outside the detail was of ren, and outside the detail the most meagre kind. One man, how-ver, rather bitterly said: "It had to come. They have been pitting the Swede against the Irishman, and the hman against the Yankee, and the man against the the whole of them. result is they all hate one another The result is they all hate one another and would pounce on one another at the drop of the hat if the damned job did not stand in the way." Even this man, boiling over with indignation, and with a dim idea of what the basis of the le was, became mute when pressed

or definite information.

Another man said: "This is an Irish eighborhood. It was an Irishman did neighborhood. It was an Irishman did it. Let's see yop get anything about it from anyone. The only thing about it is that it is a wonder that it did not happen-before. And it will be a great deal more of a wonder if it don't happen again."

The command of the bosses for the men to keep their mouths shut was absolutely

obeyed, and according to people in the vicinity it was remarkable how scarce men from the electrical department were. They had taken to their houses, and refused to come out. A reporter called at the houses of six men in this department, but they all refused to be seen They must have anticipated visitors, i exuse in each case they had a guard ready to give the information that they were not at home. This, too, may have

been because of authoritative commands.

Karl Maimberg was one of the most
fearless and aggressive Socialists in the
S. L. P. He came to this country about two years ago, and though only about 26 years of age has been interested in the movement both in his native and adopted countries. His brother is also Socialist, and his sister Olive Later. Socialist, and his sister, Olive Johnson Minneapolis, Minn., will be remem d as a frequent contributor of scien-

fife articles to the PEOPLE.

Malmberg was an excellent writer in Swedish and frequently contributed articles and poems to the Swedish official organ "Arbetaren."

and Mitchell to Have a Preliminary Conference. Shamokin, Pa., March 25.—President

Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, said to-day that he has decided for the present not to announce the names of the fourteen men selected to seek the aid of the Civic Federation in securing an "amicable" settlement of the differences between the mine workers and the operators. It is not at all certain that this committee will have occasion to visit New York on a "peace" mission.

The programme as now prepared provides for a preliminary conference in New York between President Mitchell, the three district presidents and the Conciliation Committee of the Civic Federa tion. An effort will be made by these committees to arrange a meeting between the operators and the mine workers' Committee of Fourteen. Should the operators decline to meet the committee, there will be no necessity for its members to visit New York. In any event the four presidents will report the result of their efforts to the district executive boards before further action is taken.

President Mitchell and District President T. D. Nichols were in communication with the principal operators in New yesterday, and received their refusal in the afternoon. Thereupon the following telegram was sent:-

Hon. M. A. Hanna, Chairman Indus-trial Department, National Civic

Federation:

Anthracite mine workers have failed in their efforts to effect settlement of wage scale, and have declared for a suspension of work, to take effect upon a date to be designated by district officers. I am directed to appeal to industrial de-partment of Civic Federation for its intervention to avert threatened undustrial onflict. JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of

The grievances of the miners will be presented to the committee of which Senator Hanna is chairman by a committee of fourteen miners, one for each 10,000 workers, appointed to act in conjunction with the national and district presidents. In the event of the Civic Federation failing to adjust the trouble before April I, and if negotiations are then pending, the miners will be ordered to suspend work on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, The companies say they will close down if a partial strike occurs until the men are ready to accept the operators' terms.

The purpose of suspending work three days in each week to prevent the storage of coal by the companies by pro-aucing an amount sufficient only to supply the existing needs of the market. Ralph M. Easley, of the Civic Federa-

tion, announced yesterday that the Con-cidation Committee of the federation will hold a special session at half-past ten o'clock this morning, at No. 281 Fourth avenue, to consider the threatened strike of the miners

Easley said that Senator Hanna had wired from Washington Monday night that he would be present. Others who will probably attend are Bishop Potter, Oscar S. Straus, Charles A. Moore, Frank P. Sargent, James Duncan, John Mitchell and Franklin McVeagh. The Federation officers have been keeping in touch with the leaders of the miners. There is a general belief here that a strike will not occur and that the miners are ready to accept a small part of their demands.

dustrial centres. Said one:—
"There has been a tight coal market all winter. At no time in the last five mouths have the hard coal fields been montas have the nare con nears been sending to market as much of that kind of fuel as was needed. Not many of the big industrial plants have much of a supply on hand at this time. I know where two refineries have been compelled to change their furnaces so as to burn soft coal, because they could not depend upon securing supplies of anthracite. At Port d, where usually thousands of tons are in storage, you cannot now find much more than a few hundred tons.'

### Velvet Weavers Strike.

South Manchester, Conn., March 25.— Fifty men employed in the velvet weaving department of the Chency Silk Mills went out, on strike to-day because of an announced change in the price paid for plece work. A notice posted by the management said that the price per yard for weaving, to men running two looms, would be twelve cents. Heretofore men running one loom each have received eighteen cents a yard. The plan of having a weaver run two looms, which has been tried experimentally of late, is made possible by recent improve-ments in the machines.

There was a prospect this morning that other velvet weavers in the mills would join the strikers unless the differences were soon adjusted. About 3,500 persons are employed in the plant.

### Chicago Engravers on Strike.

Chicago, March 25.—Two hundred members of the Commercial Artists' Association, employed in fourteen of the principal engraving houses of the city, went on strike early to-day because their employers refused to sign an agreement regulating hours, wages and the employment of apprentices. The principal points of the proposed agreement are already recognised by many of the employers.

### CIVIC FEDERATION AGAIN.

THIS TIME IT "SETTLES" PAPER TRADE WORKERS.

Prepared to Strike Against Employer's Exactions They Go Back to Work Under Old Conditions Pending an Adjustment of Grievances.

The Hanna-Gompers National Civic ederation claims to have averted anther big strike. This time it is a strike in the paper trade which was to have started Saturday night and which it is said might have seriously hampered nearly every newspaper in the East. The strike, so they claim, would have affected ultimately about 50,000 men em-ployed in twenty or thirty paper mills.

The principal mills involved in the diswere those of the International Paper Company, the Great Northern Paper Company, Parsons & Company and the Taggart Paper Company.

The agreement which "prevented" the strike was reached Saturday at a conference lasting from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. in the office of the National Civic Federation, Mission Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, which was attended by representatives of the federataion, the companies, and the workers. The federation was representworkers. The federation was represented by Oscar S. Straus, Vice President; Harry Korkowinsky (White), General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, and Ralph M. Easley.

The workers were represented at the conference by W. C. Moulton, Chisology, Mr. President of the International Physics of the Intern

Mo., President of the International Pa-per Machine Tenders' Union, George New York, represented the International Mackay, President of the United Brotherhood of Paper Hangers of America, and Herman Robinson, General Organiz-er of the American Federation of Labor. General Superintendent F. H. Parks, New York, represented the Inter-national Paper Company; W. B. Dillon, New York, represented the Great Nortchur Paper Company; Parsons & Company were represented by David Coles, and G. C. Sherman repre-sented the Taggart Paper Company.

For several months back there has been friction in a number of the mills and individual strikes have taken place. For some time back the mills had been running six days a week continuously in two shifts, or "tours," as they are called, of twelve hours each. Six months ago the unious demanded a sixty-five-hour working week by shutting the mills down from 6 o'clock on Saturday night to 7 o'clock on Monday morning. Some of the firms granted the demand and later the Great Northern Company tried to introduce a three-tour system by which there would be three continuous tours of eight hours, seven days in the week, Though this meant fewer hours of work, the company with this new arrangement raised the wages a trifle per week, as it

enabled it to turn out more paper. The question of working on Sunday came up, and it was found that the unions had a rule against Sunday labor. They demanded the old system back Other demands were made on the other companies, and eventually a deadlock resulted which led to the decision to start strikes, beginning with Satur

day night. At the conference it was decided to call off all strikes, everything to remain as at present, and take no action until the annual meeting of the two unions representing the workers, which takes place in May. At this conference it is believed matters will be so arranged that there will be a uniformity in conditions Physical Plant March 25.—Coal all round which will be followed by the operators here predict that if the strike signing of agreements for a year with order becomes general there will be a all the employers. Recently the com-coal famine in all the large Eastern in panies, fearing strikes which would affect panies, fearing strikes which would affect the market, withdrew their quotations for paper.

> Watched by British Spies. Paterson, March 25 .- Thomas D. de

Scalley, an Afrikander, who came to this city eight days ago, says that he is being watched by three British spies. He is boarding in a house at 74 Hamilton avenue, and three men have been hanging around that street near the

De Scalley says he fought against the British in the present Boer war. He is an expert telegraph operator. He says was sent to Europe as a representative of the Boer government. He made speeches and otherwise advocated the interests of the Boers. In Holland, he says, he had an interview with Presi-dent Kruger, and came directly from his presence to this country. He asserts that from the moment he left Mr. Kruger he has been shadowed by British spies. He says that they have not mo lested him yet.

### For a Department of Commerce and

Washington, March 25.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day began consideration of the proposition to create a department of commerce and labor, and heard argu-ments on the subject from a large number of representative business men.

Among those who attended the hearing

Among those who attended the hearing were prominent representatives of the leading commercial bodies. No labor organizations were represented.

The arguments were all in fayor of the Nelson bill, which has already passed the Senate, which incorporates into the new department the life saving service, light house service, marine hospital, bureaus of navigation, immigration, statistics and foreign commerce. tion, statistics and foreign commerce, fish commission and department of labor. Two new bureaus are created—those of mining and manufactures

FLORENCE KROLL MISSING.

May Have Assumed Name of

Buffalo, N. Y., March 24-O. F. Kroll of No. 18 Wohlers avenue reports that his daghter Florence, a pretty girl, 15 years old, has been missing from home since March 7th. The parents of the missing girl say that she has recently been wayward in her inclinations and refused to attend schol. They are deepdaughter and have implored the police to use utmost diligence in attempting to gain some information as to her

At the time she left home she word a black chiffon hat trimmed with pink roses and black velvet; a black velvet coat; heavy soled shoes with a "queet quality" label inside. The missing gir has a fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. There are two scars, not plainly distinguishable, under her right jaw. She is five feet four inches tall weighs about 118 pounds. but 15 years old, but easily looks two

years older.

The girl is the granddaughter of Henry Waldmann of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., an active and esteemed member of the organization. The girl speaks good English and German; she may have assumed the name of Roshy. Any reader of this paper discovering such a girl in any part of the country is requested to communicate promptly with Henry Waldmann, 800 Genesee street, Buffulo,

#### TRACK WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

# Pennsylvania Section Hands Want As Much As Trolley Employes. Newark, March 25.—It is probable

that the Pennsylvania company will have to face the possibility of a general strike of section hands on the New York divis on. For some time past efforts have been made on the part of the men to complete a general organization, with a view of compelling the payment of

higher wages.
Yesterday committees composed of one man of each section gang waited upon the supervisors of the various divisions and demanded \$1.50 per day of ten hours' work. Coupled with the request was an ultimatum to the effect that if the demands of the men were not complied with the men would quit work ou the steam railroads.

The men claim that the trolley roads

now in course of construction through-out the State pay \$1.50 a day of ten hours, and that the section hands on steam rail-roads are paid less than such work com-

mands in other fields.

The plans for the formal demands upon the company has been under consi deration for some time, and positi action was brought about by the evidences of prosperity in every branch of the railroad administration. The men claim

that with increased business and the

ability to spend millions of dollars in

improvements should go a willingness to

pay the section hands a rate of wages equal to that paid by other employers of such labor. The men are now paid \$1.20 for ten hours, or twelve cents an hour It is not known what action the railroad company will take upon the demand, and it is also known just to what extent the men are organized. An effort was made to have the formal demand made simultaneously yesterday by the men of every section. So far as can be

learned the demand was not simultan eous, and in some sections, especially those where the men employed are resi dents of the locality, the demand has not yet been made. Several supervisors who were questioned about the matter refused to discuss it, or to admit or deny the rumor that a general strike was im

List to the yap of the yahoo:—"Child labor, enslaved by the trust and chained to machines, produces the Trust cigars. "The trust cigars are the production

of child labor alded by machinery, and the wealth wrung from the labor of children who ought to be in school is now being used by the Cigar Trust t their unclean product. man who knows the facts regarding these factories will buy them. No one who realizes the monstrous evil to so-ciety from child labor will have any-thing to do with them . Everybody concerned about fair wages and decent conditions of employment is heartily engaged in making war upon and exposing the real character and methods of the To purchase the Trust cigars is to enderse the methods of the Cigar Trust; to smoke them is to express indifference to the slavery of children or one hand and to the idleness of fathers of families on the other. Every citizen is vitally interested in this matter. all do their duty in making the truth

"Down with child labor and the Trust!"-Union Labor Advocate.

known.

The trust employs machines-smash the machines; the trust is a trust and is crushing out the little fellow ng out the little fellow-smash the That is the recognized policy of the leaders of the pure and simple union The trust employs children because the I. C. U. votes almost solidly (including No. 90) to allow the trust to employ them. Their action is that of a crowd of cowards who try to shift the respon-sibility, when they alone are guilty, and should bear the whole blame.

### Company Certainly Was Good to Them, But Why? Providence, R. I., March 25.—The impor-

ant business meeting of the union employe of the Union Railroad Company begun last night did not adjourn until nearly daylight and before the sitting closed the men de cided not to take any radical action at present.

A feature of the all night proceedings was the action of the management of the road in placing special cars at the dispo of the men who attended the meetings.

### THE CIRCUS.

"THE CLASS STRUGGLE NOBLY WAGED! WITH UNPRINTABLE EPITHETS.

Union Confirmed-Blood Curdling Conflict Between Paper-Hangers Barbers' "Wide Open" Sunday-Congressmen "Deplore" Their Inability to Help Letter Carriers-Franklin Association Grievances-Grand Fanfare Finale of Fists and Epithets Closing With an Adagio Piano of Handshakes.

enewed yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Central Fakirated Union. It was conducted with considerable acrimony and "choice" language from both sides Delegate tSewart of the Eccentric Stationary Engineers, started the ball arolling by asking Delegate Bohm if the local joint executive board of the brewery workers had decided at its last meeting to have the discharged firemen and engineers reinstated in their former places. Bohm answered in the negative and maintained that the motion suspending the Brewery Workers, which was passed last Sunday, was illegal, because at a previous meeting a motion had been passed to keep the matter in abeyance until the Executive Committee of A. b. of H'ell had rendered a decision. This

This statement caused great excitetention. The excitement spread to it up for the circus performers; so much so that it was impossible for the Chairman "Tammany Drum Major" Johnson dinger, delegate of himself, to maintain order. The chairman thereupon appoint-

The friends of the brewers tried their fortunes again when the minutes of the Miscellaneous Section was read. This This section had decided by a unanimous vote, at its last meeting, that the suspension of the brewers was illegal. They wanted to have this action endorsed by the Central Fakirated Union, but the antagonists of the brewers carried the day by having the minutes simply placed on file. As a consequence of this action, the Brewers Union stands suspended.

"The nobly waging of the class strug-gle" through the "harmonious relations" existing between the various factions of by ex-Turnkey Archibald, delegate of the Paper Hangers, who lamented the fact that the officers of the Amalgamented Painters had terrorized and overawed their members into the belief that their employers were with them in the fight of extermination of the rival organizations; the paper hangers, varnishers and interthat the members of the Amalgamated who were present would take warning, as he had found in his interviews with the employers that the Amalgamated officers were not telling the truth. At an opportupe time they (the members of the Amalgamated) would discover that this was a fact. The Amalgamated, which has sent out a circular to the effect that after August 1st, 1902, the scale of wages for plain painters shall be \$4, and that of decorative painters \$4.50 a day, must not expect, on account of their hostility against the other organizations that they will receive any assistance from them on that date, should they desire it. Lust week the places of striking Amalgamated men were filled by members of the rival organizations; and from now on our policy will be "to hit an Amalgamated head wherever it shows itself." (Great sensa-Barry, of the Actors' Protective Union,

reported that Hearst, proprietor of the Journal, had been elected an honorary

they were told that the law was were so inclined.

bunch of letters from Congressmen and

Delegate Fitzgerald, of the Letter Carriers, also "deplored." He deplored the fact that there seems to be quite a

uniforms and caps had been placed with three union label firms. When the let-ter carriers appear soon in their Rough Rider hats, they will, consequently, proudly wear the union label in them." The Suspension of the Brewers bookinders Chion No. I was endeavora-ing to prevent them from securing a charter from the International Brother-hood of Bookbinders, as they claimed jurisdiction over paper cutters. This threatens another "trade-autonomy" sociation, No. 23, said that after years of fighting they had been successful in establishing a scale of \$14 a week, but

The brewers and engineers fight was motion had not been reconsidered.

ment, three or four delegates demanding the floor at once, for the purpose of either favoring or opposing Bohm's convisitors present, who had come to whoop and the Sergeant at Arms August Waled two additional Sergeants at Arms to quell the uproar. When quiet was re-stored, Morris Brown and Lebenthal, both Kangaroos, tried to offer a motion, to have the suspension of the brewers reconsidered on the ground that it was alegal; but it was all to no avail as "The Tammany Drum Major" chairman refused to entertain such a motion.

member of his organization, not because he was a good actor, but for his services in behalf of the profession. The barbers, through their delegate.

reported that they find it impossible to have the Sunday closing law enforced. On complaining to the District Attorney framed that it was an easy thing for the employers to evade the law if they Delgate Donnelly, of Big Six, read

Senators, who had been addressed to Big Six in regard to the letter carriers salary bill. Most of these letters were, course, favorable to the passage of the bill; some saying that while they were very "heartily" in favor of the bill, they nevertheless "deplored their inability to get the bill out of the hands committee," with whom it is effectually buried.

### MAKING GOOD.

MITCHELL PROVING HIS LABOR LIEUTENANCY.

Younger Element in Convention Held Down-Mitchell's Tacit Understanding With the Coal Operators -Why He Broke Firemen's Strike,

Last week's proceedings, so much at, least as has been made public, of the miner's convention held at Shamskin last week and adjourned until to-day, shows that there is a strongly growing element discontented with the organiza-tion. It is evident that Mitchell has been able to get all the delegates to his liking. A number of young men in the convention have made it apparent the convention have made it apparent that they are not in sympathy with Mitchell's methods of running the or-ganization. Taught to believe in the strike as the only means by which they can remedy their wrongs, they are clam-oring for the use of this weapon AT ONCE and without parleying with the operators.

The "conservatives" tell them that the strike is futile and that defeat now would mean the loss of the increuse "gained" in 1900. The defeat of the Amalgamard Association last year has been cited by these "wiser" ones.

Dissatisfaction with the wage scale, the operators say in her better the operators.

the operators say, is based primarily on the fact that the reports of the coalcarrying roads show such large profits for the past year, and especially the tremendous gains in the coal departments, that the miners think they ought to come in for a "share" of these profits, and receive an increase in wages for the coming year. The position of the operators on this particular accounts. tors on this particular proposition has been defined sharply enough and any such argument will be promptly rejected. The operators say that the wage scale is based on the work of the miners and not on the profits of the railroads, that the present scale is an equitable one,

and no change will be considered.

As to recognition of the union which Mitchell seems to want the operators say Michael seems to want the operators say that if the mine workers have grievances each of the operators is perfectly willing to hear a committee of its own men individually, but the United Mine

They have not the slightest objection Workers as such will not be recognized.

Mitcheli, it is said realizes that there o fighting, they say, with fists, guns or s no chance of winning another strike, clubs, or in fact anything, but they are but he must keep up an agitation for a recognition of the union, which may so result eventually that he will be unable to restrain his men and he will be forced not inclined to do it for fun; and if their employers, the Phoenix Bridge Building to declare a strike. Mitchell has the power, granted him by the Indianapolis convention, to declare not only a sec-tional strke, but, if following a sectional strike, bituminous coal should be shipped into the anthracite markets or supplied to the eastern railroads which consume anthracite coal, he can declare a national strike and call out every union anthra-cite miner in the United States.

When the strike in September and October, 1900, was settled there was a tacit understanding between Mitchell and the operators that when he showed his ability to control absolutely the mine workers which were in the union, the operators would consider the question of recognizing the union. Mitchell broke the strike of stationary engineers last year, and refused to nid them in their demands, and it is understood that one of his reasons for so doing was to show his strength and to live up to his asser-tions made when the question of recog-nition was considered. But there have been a number of petty strikes since the agreement of 1900, where Mitchell's orders to return to work have been dis regarded, and the union rules have been

set at naught. There is no question of Mitchell's power to order a strike and the tempo-rary effect, were he to exercise it, would be to cripple the hard coal roads, because there is very little coal in storage.

A standard argument offered by some of the dissatisfied miners why a strike should be ordered is that a strike now would completely cut off the supply, and as the miners are to be idle anyhow during a part of the summer, because of the partial stoppage of operations incident to the falling off in the demand, a strike on April 1 would not cause the men to lose many more weens of work. while it would seriously affect the operators.

### NOT FELLOW-SERVANTS.

#### Decision of Federal Court of Appeals Sustaining Railway-Damage Verdict. John's Guild, and efforts will also be

St. Louis, March 25,-The United States Court of Appeals, in a decision affirming the opinion of a lower court in the case of Warren G. Furry, a fireman, who sued the St. Louis and San. Francisco Railway and secured a verdict awarding him \$16,000 damages for injuries received in a collision caused by the failure of an operaor to deliver an order, held that the operator and fireman were not fellow-servants according to the Arkansas statutes. Judge Thayer, who gave the opinion, found they were not fellow-servants, as they were not working together for a common purpose, their work being of a different pose, their work being of a different character and they were only brought together casually. This was agreed to by Jurge Caldwell, but Judge Sanborn gave a dissenting opinion.

### To Merge Color Engraving Com-

Chicago, March 25 .- Plans are on foot for the combination of the leading color engraving concerns of the country.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY vs. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

the difference between the Socialist La-knowledge, consent, and approval of his bor Party and the Social Democratic Social Democratic organization. Party? The frequency with which the question occurs is the crack compliment to the political end of the interests of the class that fleeces the workingmen, women and children in the factories, shops, mines and yards of the land.

In 1890, the Socialist Labor Port.

In 1890, the Socialist Labor Party set up its standard in the State of New York. It did so because by that time it had become clear to a sufficient number of citizens that the Republican and the of citizens that the Republican and the Democratic Parties were the political light and left arm of the labor-fleecing capitalist class. Whether the government was Democratic or Republican, its Presidents, Governors, Legislatures, Judiciaries, down to Mayors and Aldermen, uniformally threw the weight of their offices on the scale of the idle capitalist class and against the scale of the working class. "The rifle diet," ad-ministered through the military, the militia, the policemen's clubs and the Judges "Gatling guns on paper," at the order of Democratic and Republican officials, dyed the country red with the blood of the workers, and threw suffer-ing into their homes.

The Socialist Labor Party perceived this fact; it also perceived the fact that, with slight reliefs now and then, the tendency was to aggravate the evil: the annual earnings of the workers declined and had to decline; finally, the Socialist Labor Party also perceived and stated the cause of the evil. It pointed out that the private ownership of the land, needed to work on, and of the machinery, needed to work with, enabled the holders of these to live in idle luxury, and compelled the workers to yield to these the wealth they need to live in idleness, while the workers themselves had to starve on a pittance. Grounded upon these facts, the Socialist Labor Party called upon the working class and all other decent citizens to join it at the ballot box so as to overthrow the capitalist system by overthrowing the capitalist politicians, and to set up the Socialist Republic by the election of men pledged to overthrow the wage system of slavery.

This stand was taken in the State of New York first, in the campaign of 1890. The Socialist Labor Party spread steadily from State to State. The Party's vote increased everywhere. It increased notably in this State. So marked was the current in its favor that since 1897 the election of the S. L. P. candidate from the 16th Assembly District in New York county grew into more than a threatening possibility. In that year the S. L. P. candidate came out second best in the 16th A. D. The capitalist politicians no longer sneered at the S. L.
P.—they saw that it meant business
They then put their heads together to
smash it. They understood that the smashing had to be done in the State of New York, and that it had to be begun in the 16th A. D. of New York

The coming event cast its shadows be fore it. During the campaign of 1898, several well known Democratic and Re-publican district leaders, late one night, grew reckless in their talk in one "Humpy Hannover's saloon in the 16th Assembly District, and turning to some S. L. P. men, known to be the worhard for the S. L. P. ticket, said:

"If your candidate for the Assembly in this District polls a bigger vote than he did last year, we will take up some Socialist with a large following, and gather enough signatures to enable him to run as an opposition to your candi-

This conversation, appeared in print in THE PEOPLE on January 22, 1890, with no Social Democratic Party yet in sight. The S. L. P. poll in the 16th Assembly District of New York rose over 400 votes in that year (1898). The rising waters threatened to drown the rats of the capitalist politicians. And they hastened to work to save their The very next year, during the campaign, stands sprung up on the cor-ners of the streets in New York City, especially in the 16th Assembly District, from which speakers, styling themselves "Socialists," called upon the workingmen "in the name of Socialism" not to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. They had not yet a ticket of their own to offer: their original plan was to capture the S. L. P. organization by midnight assault, but they had come off with broken heads for their pains; it had become too late to gather signatures; and they satisfied themselves that year with simply raising dust by howling Their audiences were furnished by the Tammany heelers, together with that Tammany heelers, together with that corrupt element known as the "labor fakir." that has since been seen making common cause with Hanna and Schwab of the Steel Trust, and that periodically of the Steel Trust, and that periodically masquerades as Socialists. The next year they appeared with a ticket in this and other States, and their name was "Social Democratic Party."

Kentucky stallions are not foaled by coyotes. Neither can Socialism be the offspring of capitalist corruption. The

conduct of the Social Democracy been at all points in keeping with the purpose for which it was created, and, course, with the element that brought it forth and dominates it, and conse quently in sharp contrast with the So

cialist Labor Party: In 1900, the Social Democrat John C. Smith ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Social Democratic Party tickets, with the knowledge, consent, and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In that same year, the Social Demo-crat G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, joined the deputy sheriffs of his city during the St. Louis street car strike.

In the same year, the Social Demo-

Brockton, Mass., voted franchises to private corporations, free, gratis and for

In the spring of 1901, the Social Democrst Morris Eichmann ran for office-in purpose back of the launching of the West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, Social Democratic party; the labor-fleecing Class, together with its lackeys, the

One often hears the question, What is | Social Democratic tickets, with the

In the fall of 1901, the Social Demo crat Edward Staub ran for office in Syra-cuse on the Social Democratic ticket,

In Peekskill, N. Y., Seth Tabor figures as a Social Democrat and is a political job-holder by the grace of the Republi-

can Party.

In San Francisco, Cal., two Social Democrats, Everett and King, applied to the Democratic Mayor for political jobs in 1900, got them, and kept them with the approval of their Social Democratic organization.

organization.

In Troy, N. Y., John Foley, a notorious ward heeler for the Democratic exSenator Murphy, ran in 1991 on the Social Democratic ticket for President of Common Council, while openly declaring he would vote the Democratic ticket straight.

In 1901, a New York City Social Democrat, F. A. Holzer, appeared as Vice-President on an official call for a "German Tammany Hall" meeting on West Side, without even provoking the censure of his Social Democratic or-

In Haverhill, Mass., James F. Carey, Social Democrat, voted a \$15,000 appro-priation for an Armory, declares he would do it again, and his conduct passes even unchallenged by his Social Democratic organization.

In New York City the "Volkszeitung," German organ of the Social Democracy, notoriously took money to advertise capitalist political candidates.

These are but a few of the undeniable facts in the official and unsavory record of the Social Democratic party on the political side. Its record on the industrial side of the Labor Movement cuts an equally broad swath of treason to the working class. No intelligent man has any longer any

doubts upon the nature of the work done in the Labor Movement by such "labor leaders" as the Gomperses, the Mitchells, the Lynches, etc., etc. The nature of their work has earned for them the title of "Organized Scabbery." Not only do they stand by the political representatives of the fleecers and shooters of the workers—the Democratic and Republican parties-but they operate the Union that are unfortunate enough to be under their control against the best interests of the working class, often wholly in the interests of themselves or their dirty

Now, then, there is not act of infamy committed by the "Organized Scabbery" against the welfare of the working class out the Social Democratic party either shuts its eyes to, or applauds. Whether it is the furnishing of deputy-marshals to the cigar manufacturers of Tampa, in order to lower the wages of the "Spanish workers"; or whether it is the helping of the employers of machinists to deceive these into believing that they have won a victory; or whether it is the bleeding of the workers for money under the false pretence of keeping up a strike, when the real reason is to support a lot of scamps as "pickets" and "strike committees' long after the strike is known to be hope lessly lost, as in the recent great cigarlessly lost, as in the recent great cigar-makers' strike in New York City;—what-ever infamy it may be that the "Organ-ized Scabbery" has in hand, the Social Democratic party stands by them, praises their conduct as a "noble waging of the class struggle." and spawns its calumnies at the Socialist Labor Party for fear-lessly exposing that "Organized Scab-

The "check-off system," for instance is one of the "Organized Scabbery" de vices to pluck and tyrannize and muzzle the rank and file. By this system, the employer "checks-off" on pay-day the dues of his workmen to their Union. The employer thus becomes the Finan-cial Secretary of the Union. The Union is supposed to be organized to protect its members against the employer, but the employer becomes virtually an officer of the Union by the "check-off" system. He is thereby an ally of the 'Organized Scabbery." It is in his power to compel his workers to submit to the "Organized Scabbery." By that scheme the mineowners have held their miners down wherever they were not blown up. Now then, that infamous "check-off" system is in operation in New York City, in at least two shops controlled by Lynch's International Typographical Union. While the Socialist Labor Party has put its finger on that ulcer and denounced it, the Social Democratic party endorsed it, not only by lying low on the subject, but by nominating, as its candidate f Governor in 1900 and its candidate for Mayor in 1901, Mr. Ben Hanford, a limb of the "Organized Scabbery" that runs that Union, one who profits by it through well-paid snap committee jobs, and who himself worked in one of those shops "checked off," and by his silence encour-

aged the nefarious "check-off" system.

Like a veritable criminal the Socia Democratic party travels over the coun-States it calls itself "Socialist Party." In Massachusetts its official designation is "Democratic Social Party." In Pennsylvania its style is "Public Ownership party." In New York it sails as "Social Democratic party." Of course, every where it pretends to be a Socialist party. and, aided by the Republican-Democratic capitalist press, it raises confusion every where. True enough, nowhere can its defamations of the Socialist Labor Party gain credence. But it is equally truthat nowhere are the masses sufficiently posted to see through the fraud; the imsufficiently pression carried away by most people is the absurd one that "the Socialists are divided:" discouragement is thus created: be moving towards and centering within the Socialist Labor Party, are scattered to the four winds;-and that was th

A LESSON IN PROFITS.

cratic-Republican politicians, proves their astuteness. But their astuteness can have play-room only so long as lack S. D. P. THEORISTS GET TANGLED sound information continues to mark of sound information continues to the UP IN REALITIES. burning needs of the present. Sound

"Organized Scabbery." breathes freer.

The present condition of the public mind, created by this move of the Demo-

information must be scattered so plenti-

fully that none but the hopelessly stuff-able can be misled. Then, none need

ask. What is the difference between the

Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party? Whoever has brains

to think for himself will then be able

He will then clearly enough perceive

Party as the sole political organization

the foe of the working class, and that

ATTENTION! W. S. & D. B. F.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

During the April meetings of our

society, our members will be called upon

to cast their votes for the candidates

for National officers. The experience

of the last few years, ever since the

element now in control of the society

has adopted the policy of dragging the society into the whirl of partisan po-

society into the whirl of partisan po-litical strife, has shown conclusively

whither the policy pursued by these National officers leads. From the time

they adopted that shameful resolution

in the year 1899, whereby they tried

to set member against member, their

career has been one of high-handed, in-solent, yet petty despotism. And this policy has borne its inevitable fruits.

They have ridden rough shod over the

rights of individual members and of

brauches, with the result that the so-

ciety has become tangled up in a variety of lawsuits some of which, those

that have come up for trial, have been

lost with heavy cost to the society, while

others are still pending, all of them costing heavily. Of course these so-called

leaders do not care, the pockets of the rank and file are there for the purpose

of paying the piper, so think these lead-

The case of August Gleiforst, Unger

and Cook ought to be fresh on your minds. Expelled for no other reason

than they had the audacity to agi-tate for the election of a set of officers

other than the ones in control, instead of

guarding the interests of the society

by correcting a hasty and ill-considered

action of a local branch, instead of dis

playing that degree of judgement and

foresight which is one of the require-

ments of their office, they gave way to their petty malice so typical of the

spirit in which they have all along conducted the affairs of our organization,

sanctioned a most outrageous decree in the hope that the VICTIM COULD NOT RAISE MONEY ENOUGH TO

PROTECT HIS RIGHTS-and led the

The case of John B. Gross and Andrew Bahnsen, regularly elected as Trustees, but promptly deposed from of-

fice by the clique in control, the moment they endeavored to exercise the func-

tions of their offices and determined that

ganization be lived up to relative to the proper deposit of funds in bank, is another instance. Here too the matter

had to be carried into court and it is

of the case, that once again will the

foot the bill.

safe to say, in view of the clearness

ociety lose and the members, have to

The case of Branch Evansville, Ind.,

vantonly dissolved because it dared to

hold and express the opinion of its own relative to the merits of that precious National Executive Committee. And so

on and so forth. The road along which that element has travelled is strewn

with suspended Branches and expelled

members; their career is marked with a

succession of the most shameless at-

duct. Disgusted with such conditions

which must and do hurt the interests

of the organization for the building up and the maintenance of which we have

spent so much time and treasure, a

number of branches have agreed upon the below ticket for National Officers.

We recommend that every member of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit

Fund who agrees with us that the pre-

self, but make every effort to induce his fellow members to cast their votes

THE TICKET.

For National Executive Committee: For chairman, Henry Schmid, Branch

9, Hoboken, N. J. For financial secretary, Frank Erben,

Branch 65, Cleveland, Ohio.

For treasurer, Carl Zimmermann,
Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For recording secretary, Henry F. Schreck, Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For trustees, Andrew Bahnsen: Fritz

Brauckmann; Joseph H. Sauter; George Luck; Albert Ulrich, jr.

Christian Bahnsen; Charles Bauer;

George Betsch; August Friedrichs; Joseph Hain; Fred A. Loehr; John A. Morhart; Charles Schrafft; Henry W.

Benefit for German Party Press.

L. A. 337 Schenectady, N. Y.

nercafter be held every Thursday even

The Committee.

For Control Committee:

hands not only vote that ticket him-

sent management of the society

tempts to bleed the members of the

constitution and regulations of the or

organization into disastrous defeat.

interpidly and unsmashable faces

to pick his own way out of the chaos.

decoy duck of the capitalist parties.

orable and intelligent man.

The Eight-Hour Day and the Mistakes Made Concerning It-An Illustration Showing How Capitalism Turns All Things to Its Own Advantage-The Workers Share

the Social Democratic party to be a James Carey, the Social Democratic Representative from Haverhill, Mass., has introduced a bill in the legislature He will recognize the Socialist Labor ing the legislature of the various states frame a measure to that effect. He says alone is destined to triumph, and is entitled to the support of a serious, honthe reason of there not being an 8-hour day is that one state wishes to have an advantage over another in trade, this therefore necessitates a National move-

> Is this 8-hour day a good thing for workmen? Apparently so, But let us see its arguments. One is that it will lighten toil. To do this does not neces-sarily mean to shorten hours, although many think that to be a fact. You can shorten hours of actual labor but if you lessen the earning power as well, you are not lightening toil to the advantage of workmen. But if you increase wages the purchasing power of wages, you then lighten toil, even though you do not shorten his hours below 10 a day. It is also claimed that this shorter work day will put idle men to work. If 100 men work 2 hours a day less, which is 200 hours, it gives 25 men more an 8-hour day to make the balance of duct. This it may do, which would be ome good.

Now let us examine under the micro scopic eye of scientific Socialism and see if it will lighten toil and for whom. Some will say it will lighten the pressure on the labor market, and in that way in-crease wages. We can study this out with the following illustration, although the machine, that iron workman who toils all hours at'8 cents a day, will attend to that part of reducing wages. Suppose, for instance, all men are oc-cupied in the manufacture of hats. Let this figuratively cover all commodities. Each man works 10 hours a day, making 10 hats in that time, and receiving in wages for 10 hours \$2 for himself and costing for machinery, raw material and profits for the employer 4 times that sum or \$8, and I believe this is about the statistical ratio between them. Now, then, these 10 hats will cost to produce the sum of \$2 in wages plus the \$8 for material, machine and profit, or \$10, and these hats will have a selling power of \$1 each. If then the hours of labor are reduced to eight hours a day, and the men receive the same wage as for a 10-hour day, the manufacturer will also expect the same profit, making the net amount the same, or \$10 for the output per man per day. While the quantity of he output must decrease, being done S hours, or at the ratio of a 10-hous day, which is one hat an hour, or 8 hats a day, then this S-hour-a-day hat will have selling price of \$1.25, in comparison to \$1, which is the selling price of the 10-hour-a-day hat. This certainly is de-creasing the purchasing power of the workman's wages, as he can't buy as many articles at \$1.25 as at \$1, and as the workmen use the bulk of commodties, who is the lightening of toil on?

Not on the workmen, surely. It would also cause overproduction in the markets of the nation more rapidly than by the 10-hour plan. But if the manufacturer would reduce his profits, that is be willing to lose the output of hours, which to the workman means 40 cents and to the manufacturer \$1.60. there would be an increase, and the worker would gain thereby. But you can see by this article, and turn it any way you like, the workman will be poorer under 8 hours than 10 hours, even at the same wages. But this is another sample of the S. D. P. foolish trickery. They are blind when the interests of the

workers are concerned.

Yes, you may say, but perhaps the man can produce the same quantity in 8 hours as he did in 10 hours, or 10 hats in 8 ganization and its funds in support of hours. Well, who is the beneficiary partisan newspapers; discord, strife and then? This change is supposed to reduce Well, who is the beneficiary violent efforts to create more trouble is the most marked feature of their conthe output, so as to put to work "the idle workingmen" at making up the balance of the product. If you increase each man's product, you don't accomplish that result. What you do is to give to the manufacturer a larger profit by mak ing it necessary for him to run his ma only 8 hours, saving to him in coal, oil, wear and tear on machinery buildings and other incidentals, or in other words, this latter plan of increasing the product of 8 hours so as to be the same quantity as 10 hours a distinctive gain to the manufacturer and a loss of vitality to the workman in sinew, bone and health, as intensified work to a man is like driving a machine beyond its capacity; you break or

destroy it entirely.

A large number of people cannot understand why food stuffs are higher to day than ever, and wages lower in pur chasing power. Place my problem of shorter hours, and same wages, alongside of many of them, and you will easily see that a hat at \$1.25 is the product of 8 hours' work, and all commodities are affected the same way. Now how much more must commodities increase if we accomplish what Mr. Carey is striving for, and place all men on an 8-hour day? This measure is like all the S. D. P. tactics. They are like the man who baits his book with red flannel to catch the frog, and the frog gets slaughtered by taking it. Workmen, who is the

Well, you may say, what are you crazy S. L. P. men talking about, when J. V. Becke, Los Angeles is awarded a sewing machine; Mr. Schubert, of Gloversville, an umbrella; Gillis Boyenyou say 4 hours a day is long enough? If 8 hours does so much injury, 4 hours would certainly kill the working class outright. Yes, it would, if we continued to give to the manufacturer \$8 out of gen, Holland, Mich., Chattelaine bag; J. Noonan, Springfield, Mass., box of \$10 for his share. But we do not. That \$8 profit as well as the \$2 in wages, under the S. L. P. system of production Regular meetings of the local will and distribution would all go to the workman and as under the S. ... P. coning. Members should not fail to attend. them interested in the movement.

ORGANIZER.

ditions, \$10 would be the workers' share, from A we could then readily reduce him to 4 Pittsbu hours of \$4, if we count in dol- attend.

lars, giving the rest of humanity a chance to make the other 6 hats, if the demand called for 10 hats. This is an illustration that can be applied to all products of the world, showing there is ut one way to get shorter hours that will benefit humanity in general, and that is through the honest principles of the Socialist Labor Party. This is also the Socialist Labor Party. This is also another apt picture of the thinness of the Social Democratic theory. And paradox ical as it may seem, yet, 8 hours work at 10 hours' pay, or 8 hours' work, at 8 hours' pay, is a loss to the workingman the, capitalist system, and a gair under to the manufacture

JOHN A. ANDERSON. SKINNER'S "SHARE."

Accumulated \$3,000,000 While He and His Family Lived in Luxury.

Holyoke, Mass., March 20 .- The will of the late William Skinner, silk manufacturer of Holyoke, Mass., has just been probated and discloses the fact that he as accumulated a fortune of about \$3 000,000 since he located in Holyoke twenty-five years ago. The Holyoke "Transcript," whose editor is one of those apologists of capitalism so well described by Comrade Austin, a few weeks ago in the DAILY PEOPLE, says that this vast fortune "was ac-quired by honest labor backed by good judgment." A little arithmetic will make the point clearer. Suppose Mr. Skinner had actually been at his office every day for 25 years and allowed himself only two weeks vacation in each year, he has allowed himself a sufficient wage to be able to save out of it \$2,400 every week. As Mr. Skinner has never been known to stifft himself and as his seven children have never done anything but amuse themselves in foreign countries it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Skinner's weekly wages must have averaged more than \$3,000 a week. Mr. Skinner was never considered an educated man but was always cracked up to be a plain everyday sort of a fellow, therefore it is always reasonable to assume that he was not a giant knowledge box of any kind it must be admitted that a of \$150,000 a year is rather a liberal allowance for an honest day's work, pecially when we consider that Mr. Skinner allowed his fellow workers in his own mill no more than an average of \$8 per week. The truth is simply this: Mr. Skinner had 500 wage slaves in his factory, who did the brain and muscle work in the making of silk goods, for which they received on an average \$8 per week while Mr. Skinner made a PROFIT upon their labor averaging about \$7 per week per slave. That is the secret of wealth production all over the world, and the Skinners are the human leeches who absorb the wealth thus created, but who seek to hide the truth from the workers. This they do for fear the workers may rebel against the robbers and compel them to work for their own living, like any decent man or woman should and receive in compensawoman should and receive in compensa-tion from society what their labor is justly worth. In addition it may be added that these Skinners and their flunky apologists know full well where the real wealth comes from. Mr. Skinner has provided in his will that \$1,000,000 be placed in charge of trust companies who shall pay each of his five daughters the income from said money. In other words, the daughters may keep right on sponging it upon the sweat of the workers at the rate of \$200 a week each of them and they need not even ever go inside the mill where this blood money is coined but simply their checks whenever they need their pin money. Great indeed is capitalism and great indeed is the patience of the

General Committee, Section S York, Socialist Labor Party.

workers who stand this fleecing process.

M. RUTHER.

Regular meeting held Saturday, March 22, 1902; 8.30 p.m. in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Man-

Chairman, H. Kuhn; Vice-Chairman, D. Ferguson. Six new delegates were seated. Twelve new members were admitted. One application for membership was referred to the City Executive Committee for investigation. Two resignations were accepted.

An extended discussion was held on the Party Press.
Adjournment followed.

• A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

Section London, Ont. The following are the Section London, S. L. P. F. Haselgrove, Organizer J. Darsch, Financial Sec'y. D. Ross, Treasurer. William Forbes, Literary Agent.

J. O. Richards, Recording Sec'y. Meetings beginning March 18 are held on alternate Tuesdays and every Sunday afternoon, Headquarters, 2561/4 Dundas street, are open every Saturday after-

Important for Colorado. To the Comrades and Sympathizers of Colorado and to all others whom it

may concern: From this date all communications for the Colorado State Executive Com-mittee should be addressed to Chas. H. Chase, 1820 Champa street, Denver., Col. Comrade Chase was elected by referendum vote to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Henry Warnecke. would also suggest to all sympathizers of the S. L. P. throughout the mountain states to keep in touch wth the party and by this co-operation more effective propaganda can be carried on. By order Colorado State Ex. Com.

Chas. Mullein Secretary Pro tem. Denver, March 6.

Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A.

An important special meeting of D. A. 15 will be held on Sunday, March 30, at 10.30 A. M. sharp, at Headquarters, No. 111 Market st., Pittsburg, Pa. All delegates will please attend.

The next regular meeting of D. A. 15 will be held on Sunday, April 15, at 10.30 A. M. sharp, at the new Headquarters, No. 510 Wylie ave. (3rd floor; 5 doors from Allegheny County Court House.), Pittsburg, Pa. All delegates will please

09999999999999999999999 PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. develococococococococo

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise

is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled. It is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependency of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of platocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in boundage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humans purpose to the enslaysment of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast cowing, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shell have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them, by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class-struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

### LONDON, ONT.

5. L. P. Address to the Electors and Citizens.,

To the Electors of the City of London:

In view of the approaching Provincial election, Section London of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, wish to remind the electorate of this city of a few which will assist the honest elector in deciding which party in the coming contest should receive his moral support and get his vote.

The facts in this leaflet should appeal to every fair-minded citizen who considers the ballot a sacred means whereby he may ex-press his political desires; to decide that the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party whose principles and platform admit of no misconstruction, and savor only of honest, open and intelligent methods. In proving the degraded proceedings of the Grit and Tory parties we experience no difficulty, as all citizens are, or should be, conversant with the facts which we intend

To begin we may refresh the memory by recalling the Dominion election, run by Hyman and Beattle, representing Grit and Tory politics in London. The degrading measures practiced in the Attic with ham bones and beer by the Tory tools, and the equally degrading practices in McIntyre's barn by the upholders of Grit politics are matters of well known history in London.

Then again, the municipal election 1900, ruh by Rumball, representing Grit and Tory parties, and Comrade F. J. Darch, representing the Socialist Labor Party, the working class and all other citizens who believe in justice and right. It was considered a recognized fact that Darch was nation capitalist candidate was declared the winner by officials appointed by sup-porters of said candidate. Now, all citizens know, or should know, that shortly after the Leys-Darch election, which was for one session of the Legislature, that the Socialist Labor Party was enabled by affi-daylts (at present in the Party's possesslon) to name eight so-called respectable citizens guilty of the heinous crime plugging votes, one of those being a well known Conservative, working in the inter-est of the Grit candidate, to the detriment of the working class, thereby proving the bond of sympathy between Tory capitalist parties, and showing their solidarity against the working class, whose success at the polls would mean a majority

Of the malodorous nature of the revelations made in connecion with the recent municipal elections in London, it may be stated that it is nothing uncommon where Grits and Tories are concerned, the same offensive corruption has been exposed before, and will continue until the honest electorate shall rise in their indignation and demand that the whole criminal combination be debarred from any longer directing the conduct of elections in this city. fact, the moral degradation to which municipal and parliamentary elections and electoral matters have sunk in this city under the capitalist system, has become byword in Canada, and such matters as ballot-switching, ballot box stuffing, ballot burning, and general electoral corruption is considered a necessary accompaniment to up-to-date election of any importance in London.

As a specimen of the Tory pots' opinion of the blackness of the Grit kettle, the following, to be found in the Free Press of Sebruary 20th, is a good illustration. Referring to the recent municipal elections it states: "In the municipal history of Canada there is nothing to equal the rascality that was practiced in London. There has never been such a carnival of corruption in any civic election. The plugger, the personator, the ballot switcher, the crooked poll clerk, the dishonest deputy-returning officer, the ballot forger, all have free course and are glorified and rewarded." Also in the Globe of February 24th, in a leading article referring to the same matter, as well as the Dominion bye-elections in St. James Division, City of Montreal, where machine politics were concerned, it states that the Conservative journals have said nothing

too severe about those practices.

We, the Socialist Labor Party, say this whole abomination comes not from the hon-est electors, but from the capitalist leaders of Grit and Tory political parties, and we call upon the horest electorate to rise to and once for all cast the whole corruntion subscribt gang into well-earned oblivion, by sol-pires.

idly supporting the Socialist Labor Party. the only party which stands squarely before all citizens in the interest of pure govern-ment, "Of the people, for the people, by the people." When we find in the public press of this city accounts of how Hyman, Grit, and Beck, Tory, fraternized at Rideau Club banquet in the city of Ottawa on the recent occasion of the opening of Parliament, we are prompted to exclaim: "Behold, how those people love one another." The proo of their mutual love of one another, and their mutual hostility to the interest of the propertyless electors of this city, cannot be better illustrated than by the manner in which they jointly assisted in depriving that large class of voters from having any cils of this Province. The record of which can be found in the proceedings of the Municipal Council of the City of London. 1900, led by Alderman Jolly, Tory, and finished in the acts of the Ontario Legislature, directed by F. B. Leys, M. P. P., Grit, for the city of London. This act of gag-ging representatives of the propertyless working class is a most high-handed and mediaeval piece of legislation, depriving this great body of electors of a constitutional privilege never questioned, and long enjoyed. Fellow electors, those are the parties who will seek your suffrages in the coming provincial elections. We have every confidence that your manhood will resent giving such parties either vote or moral support in the face of such treatment. The Socialist Labor Party in appealing to the electors of London for support, would respectfully ask them to consider, whether those self-confessed corruptionists can merit any support, for we fall to conceive how they can expect it. The history of such elections as North Waterloo, 1898, with its long chapter of political crime, ending in both parties mutually condoning the other's wrongdoing, and West Eigin, of undying criminal fame, all of which is aptly described in a leading article which appeared in the Globe September 13th, 1901, under the title "Anarchy," which says, "Corruption is Anarchy, a gerrymander is Anarchy, tampering with ballots is Anarchy." And have we not found both those political parties. according to their own confession and history, guilty of all these of henious crime? Fellow electors, the Socialist Labor Party

represent the greatest political party the world has ever known, with a platform and equity and justice. Its onward progress cannot be stopped, its international char-acter is a guarantee of peace, its recognition of the rights of labor only is a sufficient guarantee of its permanence and final triumph. Class legislation as safeguarded by the existing Grit and Tory political parties entalls moral corruption, injustice and human degradation, are fruits which are daily seen on every hand. question is, shall it be continued? The Soialist Labor Party will welcome to its ranks all honest citizens who egree with its platform and principles, and are ready to co-operate in banishing this hydra-headed monster of capitalism and political corruption

from the path of human progress.

At headquarters, 256½ Dundas street, meetings are held every alternate Tuesday, beginning March 18th, also every Sunday afternoon, and the rooms are open for social intercourse every Saturday afternoon until further notice.

Prosperity for Doctors. Holyoke, Mass., March 24.-Holyoke

has been attacked by a big wave of prosperity. This time it has benefitted the doctors and drug stores. Up to date there have been twenty-four cases of smallpox (so-called) and the people have been so frightened as to permit themselves to become victims of the scare. The corporations have compelled their employes to be vaccinated or lose their work and some have deducted the doctor fees, ranging all the way from 50 cents to \$1.50 per victim, from the wages of their employes. This was especially hard upon the Merrick Mills employes, who are only working four days a week and carn about \$4 a week.

The school children and teachers have also been compelled to be vaccinated at their own cost, and it is reported in cai papers that some of the doctors have ed as much as \$300 a day haps the next wave will benefit the un-

If you are getting this paper withcall upon the hopest electorate to rise to out having ordered it, do not rethe dignity of their privilege and position, fase it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it ex-

## THE SEATTLE FIGHT.

**Conditions Existing in the Pacific Coast** City Necessitate Hard Work, and the Apparent Gains Are Small.

### BUT STILL IT TELLS

The Question of Open or Shut Doors to the Houses of Ill Rennte-The Commercial Necessity of Vice-Kangaroos and the Part They Played-Holding the Vote for An Increase-Ready for the Next Battle

Seattle, Wash., March 9 .- The municipal election is over, the voice of the 'people" (Weekly) has been heard, the majesty of the law has been upheld, and the citizens of Seattle have again settled down to the task of upbuilding and furthering the interests of the city.

There was a great "landslide" last Tuesday, a slide in which a great majority of the working class again slid into the shambles of capitalism.

Section Scattle emerges from the fight trouger, cleaner, more determined and better equipped than ever to carry on the struggle against the capitalist class, a struggle which will only cease when the banner of the working class floats in triumph from the dome of the capital at Washington.

The result of the campaign just closed

is most gratifying to the members of Section Seattle, our efforts have not been in vain, the onslaught which we have carried on against the almost im-pregnable wall of capitalism is beginning to have the desired effects and the days in which the capitalist politicians, pulpiteers, journalists and labor fakirs are able to hoodwink the members of working class are drawing to a

In so far as the labor fakirs in this city are concerned their power and influence is already a thing of the past, three years of continued opposition and public exposure of their nefarious schemes by the fighting S. L. P. has sufficient to put the quietus on local labor fakirs for all time to

The fake issue of the capitalist parties was whether Seattle should be a 'wide-open' town in which all kinds of vice in its most hideous forms would be al-lowed to go unchecked and flaunt it-self unreservingly before the eyes of "decent" people or whether we should have a strict enforcement of "law" and compel the vile and vicious, the skin game and prostitutes to ply their trade behind closed doors in the back yard or any other place, just so the "re-spectable" citizens the innocent and the blind could not see it unless they looked

Republican Party with "Honest' The Republican Party with "Honest"
Tom Humes as their canditdate declared that they were doing all that
could or ought to be done along this
line. They pointed out in the first place
that the evils were necessary and being
necessary it was idle to talk about stopping them and in the second place the
commercial welfare of the city demanded
that vice abould be "wide-open."

that vice should be "wide-open."

The democrats with Goodwin as their standard bearer representing the "moral element" also declared that while the evils were necessary they should be regulated and if elected he promised to control vice, make it, have some regard for respectable people and he especially promised to protect the working class by placing gambling dens in such a place the dinner pail brigade could not at them.

The immoral element won, vice goes ne hecked and the commercial supremacy

of Seattle still lives.

The S. L. P. exposed these false issues and continually pointed out the cause of the "necessary evils" and that the only "issue was whether the capitalist only "issue with its powerty and degradation with its powerty and degradation. of the working class and its necessary evils on the one hand and the capitalist class rioting in luxury and splendor with the wealth stolen from the workwith the wealth stolen from the work-ing class, on the other hand, or whether the werking class should kick overboard the capitalist class, and their system, and necessary evils along with it and make themselves masters of their own destinies by taking control of the public powers and using those powers to further the interests of the working class

werkingmen as intelligent men and always made it a point to warn them that unless they were satisfied that they understood the nims, objects and methods at the S. L. P. to not vote our ticket.

The result is as follows:—

Walker Walker.

172

For Mayor-Walter Walker......172 Comptroller-Chas. E. Re-Comptroller—Chas. E. Regal 181
Corp. Counsel—Jng. W.
Monette. 192
Treasurer—Fred W. Ro-Owen Martin.

Council 2nd Ward:

C. F. Kauffman.

Council 3rd Ward:

William Walker.

Council 4th Ward: Council 5th Ward.
Abe Briercliffe......
Council 6th Ward: E. S. Prentiss...... Council 7th Ward: Council 8th Ward:
F. G. Goodman.
Council 9th Ward:

ticket, but the gain of 24 votes recorded in this election does not in any way tell the story or convey any idea of the work accomplished by Section Seattle during that time.

At the time of the last election the S. L. P. was practically the only party having the name of socialist in the field. The S. D. P. was then in its embroionic stage in this city, its vote was small and the S. L. P. of course received many votes which did not belong to it, but which logically belonged

to the S. D. P. Since that time the S. D. P. has somed forth in all its "power and glory," with a weekly paper which they freely distributed among the trade unionists, with all their catering to the pure and simplers, with hobnobbing with the labor fakirs in order to "swing" the union vote, with their compromising, catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar tactics, they succeeded in this election in polling 312 votes which number included many former S. L. P. votes which as I said never belonged to

One year ago the section was almost rent in twain on account of the Kings-ley-Kuight affair, both of these men had many followers and both swore ven-gence against the S. L. P: and predicted that the scalp of Section Seattle would in a few months hang from their belts. The opposition of this Kangaroo outfit was very troublesome for a time, but the Buzz-Saw at last cleaned our path of the debris and most of their followers have found their place in the garbage box, the Multi-Coca "Socialist Party."

The principal cause however of our apparently small vote is on account of the peculiar make up of the population of Seattle and the nature of our prop-

ganda In the article published in THE PEO-PLE several weeks ago, mention is made of the fact that Seattle is the headquarters of the Washington lumber industry and it is here that the working men employed in those industries are continually coming and going.

The transient population of this city

is very large among the working class and the work of section Seattle has been for the most part among these transien workingmen. Our aim has been to spread clear working class doctrine and not to roll up a large vote. The fruit of our labors is seen not only in this city but throughout all parts of the state and in fact all parts of the United States where the workingmen have gone

We have held on the average of three street meetings a week the year around our sales of papers and literature has been large, sometimes as much as \$25 week, and it is doubtful if there is another place in the United States where the speakers of the S. L. P. in a given number of meetings address so many different workingmen.

The vote is most gratifying and en couraging to the members of section Seattle and the result has infused new life and vigor into the stalwarts, we have aircady opened the fall campaign and with the present corps of speakers and workers our vote next fall will greatly exceed the present one.

Another thing which I have neglected to mention is the fact that section Seattle

is composed for the most part of tran sient workingmen who generally work out of the city and are only here at uncertain intervals. Many times has the section been left with only one speaker and at such times the work accomplished could not of course be very great.

Section Seattle is proud of its record, the future looks bright and cheerful, let the watchword of the comrades everywhere be, "down with the labor fakir, death to capitalism, up with the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., onward to the co-operative commonwealth the workers re-

Our progress is necessarily slow but nevertheless sure, the days of capitalism and wage slavery are numbered and the emancipation of the working class by the working class is at hand. JNO. W. MONITTE.

A German "Invasion" of England. It seems almost incredible that the Shemeld seissors industry is approaching extinction through the superior excellence and lower prices of German goods. That assertion appears, nevertheless, in a local journal which is not given to expressing alarmist views. It is alleged that German scissors are ousting those of Sheffield make from the home market generally, being better finished, of equal quality, and far cheaper, thus providing the retailer with a larger mar-gin for profit. When local cutlery manufacturers are questioned as to the reason of this rapid displacement of British goods by foreign, they do not deny the fact, but attribute the loss of business to the evil operation of trade union interference in the trade. That may be, and probably is, one potent cause, but are some authorities who attribute no small share of the blame to the manufacturers themselves. Their machinery has not kept pace, it is affirmed, with modern improvements, whereas German makers are quick to adopt any nevel ap pliance which gives promise either of cheapening production or of bringing the finished article into closer harmony with popular requirements. It is not for us to judge what degree of truth lies in this indictment. But it is undoubtedly a grave matter of almost national concern if what used to be one of the most prosperous industries in the cutlery me-tropolis is threatened with early ruin by foreign imports.—London Globe.

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.....NEW4 FROM..... THE FIELD OF LABOR

Wages in the Shoe-Industry.

Not very long ago, the National Indusrial Commission issued a final report on Labor, in which it was shown that wages are relatively and absolutely declining, while labor is being intensified, resulting in a shortened period of trade life to the worker. During the past week the Census Bureau has issued some figures on the shoe industry of this country which give point to these facts, bringing them more forcibly and clearly

According to these figures, the number of establishments making shoes de-creased, between 1890 and 1900, from 2.082 to 1,600 in number, or 23.2 per cent. This decrease of establishments was accompanied by an increase in the number of workers, from 133,690 in 1890, to 144,922 in 1900, or 6.9 per cent. The wages of the shoeworkers amounted to \$60,667,145 in 1890, and \$59,175,883 in 1900, an absolute loss of 2.5 per cent. When, however, it is recollected that the number of workers has increased 6.9 per cent. the relative loss is still greater; especially is this the case when the increased value of the product for the two periods is considered. In 1890, this value amounted to \$220,619,358; in 1900, to \$261,028,580, or an increase of 18.3 per cent. From the figures showing the increase of workers and the inrease of product values, it is easy see that the relative loss in wages is far greater than the given absolute loss of 2.5 per cent. It would be nearer the truth to place the loss at about 15 per cent. It would be nearer the truth to place the loss at about 15 per cent. in

As to the intensity of labor, the census figures show that in 1890, 89,123,318 pairs of men's, youths' and boys' shoes This is an increase were produced. both in number of pairs and value of about 33 per cent. There was also a slight increase in the number of pairs and value of women's shoes, of which 107,415,855 pairs were made. Thus, there was an increase in production almost five times as great as the increase in the number of workers. This increase, it may be argued, was due to better machinery, methods and manage-ment; but, as every worker knows from experience, backed by the capitalist findings of the National Industrial Commission, better machinery, methods and management are simply so many means of increasing speed and intensifying exploitation.

It will now be in order for those moralists who contend that the poverty of the worker is due to his judolent and unproductive habits to tell us how it comes that, as the shoeworkers labor more in tensely and produce more abundantly, they grow absolutely and relatively poorer? It will now be in order for those who contend that industry is the high road to success (which in their minds is synonymous with wealth) to tell us how, in spite of their superb showing the shoeworkers are going down the steep of failure to increased poverty?

Finally it would be in order for the working class to apply suca facts to the claims of all capitalist defenders; and they will find that their wages are growing relatively and absolutely less, while their toil is increasing in intensity, despite the unions of the Tobin and Eaton brand, because of the private ownership of capital, which enables a small class, named the capitalist class, to rob them the workers, of the greater part of their products in the form of profit.

The remedy for this condition of af-

fairs lies in the inauguration of Social ism, in which capital will become social property and labor will receive the full product of its toil.

JUST LIKE THIS COUNTRY.

Zola Roasts Paris Woman's Club That Has Many Equals Here. Paris, March 16 .- Emile Zola's debut

lecturer is the sensation of the ho in Paris. He was invited to deliver a series

of three lectures before an exceedingly aristocratic women's literary and po-litical club. At the very beginning he they knew nothing about literature or politics, but were simply possessed of that surface knowledge which society women find useful in daily chit-chat to create an impression of intellectual cul-ture. Then he proceeded to demonstrate that a real understanding of literature or politics required hard work of which such an audience as he saw before him

manifestly was incapable. .
"You pretend to be interested in these questions," M. Zola said, "but really you

are not.
"Your days are solely devoted to "Your days are solely devoted to foolish amusement and useless actions, interminable toilet-making, seances with dressmakers, luncheons, dinners, pink teas, so-called literary lectures, receptions, balls and theatres. You spend your time in gossip which is stupid when it is not wicked.

"You shirk motherhood, and when you have children they are mostly intrusted to mercenary hands.

"You grovel with astonishing alacrity to gain admittance into social circles above your own, and connot conceal your asinine contempt for people sup-

posedly below your set.
"You reduce your reluctant duty of charity to paltry offerings for a few famous institutions.

"This is the sort of a life a society woman leads. What right have you to meddle into philosophy, literature and

polities? "It is a mere accident of birth that you are not factory girls or dry goods saleswomen. And were you such, can you feel certain that you would have the courage to prefer honest, laborious misery

to blameworthy ease?" The audience was stupified. Several of the members moved to-day that the invitation be withdrawn for the two remaining lectures, but the majority re-fused to do so, arguing that such a sincere man as M. Zola should be al-lowed freedom of speech, however start-ling and severe his words might be. IRISH SOCIALISTS.

Then Poll S00 Votes in Two Dublin Wards.

Dublin, Ireland, March 14 .- The Irish Socialist Republican Party, was founded in Dublin in May, 1896. The founders were poor, like the remainder of their class, and had arrayed against them all those things that are supposed to be esential to success. They were without a press of any kind, their propaganda was generally supposed to be hostile to the religious views of the majority of the people, no great or well known name allied itself to them, they had to count on the bitter opposition of all the organized parties which defend the interests of the propertied class, their opponents had more sovereigns to spare for political work than they had coppers, they were in a country undeveloped industrially, and a country in which political freedom was not fully realized, and where, therefore, the political mission of Liberal sm or middle class reformers was not yet exhausted-in short they were handlcapped as no other party in this country ever yet were handlcapped; hated by the govern ment, held in distrust by the people, and in short generally regarded as Ishmaels in the political life of Ireland. But that little band of ploneers stuck to their work manfully, and despite all

discouragements and rebuffs continued sowing the seeds of Socialist working class re volt in the furrows of discontent ploughed by the capitalist system of society. pride. Nowhere, it is true, have they yet succeeded in getting on their side that majority necessary to place the nomine of their party, the S. R. P., on the seats of the elected ones-that triumph is indeed not yet vouchsafed to them-but he would ndeed be a very ignorant or a very presumptuous person who would essay view the possibilities of the political situa-tion in Dublin, and would leae this little the elections just ended EIGHT HUN DRED VOTES WERE CAST FOR CIALISM in the only two wards of this city our finances allowed us to contest These votes were cast for no milk-andwater, ratepaying, ambiguous "Labor" candidates, but for the candidates of a party which in the very stress and storm of the fight instructed its standard bearers to refuse to sign the pledge of the compromis ing Labor Electoral body, and to stand or fall by the full spirit and meaning of its

revolutionary policy.

These 800 votes were cast for Socialism in spite of a campaign of calumny equalled in its infamy, in spite of the fact that the solemn terrors of religion wer invoked on behalf of the capitalist candidates, in spite of the most shameless viola tion by our opponents of the spirit of the Corrupt Practices' Act, and despite the boycott of the press. No other party ever had such a dead weight to lift ere they could appear as a recognized force in political life; no other party could have lifted such a weight so gallantly and so well. What is the secret of the wonderful progress of this party? The secret lies not ability of propagandists; it lies in the fact that all the propaganda and teaching of this party was, from the outset. based upon the Class Struggle-upon a recognition of the fact that the struggle between the Haves and the Have Not was the controlling factor in politics, and that this fight could only be ended by the working class seizing hold of political power and using this power to transfer the ownership of the means of life, viz., land and machinery of production, from the hands of private individuals to the community, from individual to social or public ownership

This party had against it all the organized forces of society—of a society founded upon robbery, but it had on its side a latent force stronger than them all, the materia interests of the Work Class. The awakened recognition of that material interest has carried us far; it will carry us in triumph to the end.

### Lectures By Daniel DeLeon.

Two lectures on "Two Pages from Roman History" will be delivered by Daniel De Leon at Manhattan Lyceum. 66-68 East Fourth street, New York. The first of these, "Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders," will be delivered on Wednesday, April 2nd, at 8 P. M. The second lecture, "The Warning of the Gracchi," will be delivered on Wednesday, April 16th, at 8 P. M. These lec tures will be free to all. Ten thousand

he had in a few days at the office of Section New York, S. L. P., 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Assembly Districts are urged to get a supply of these and systematically dis-tribute them among the voters in their districts. Immediate action will be necessary by the Districts as the time is short and these lectures should be extensively advertised.

throw-aways have been printed and can

To the Subdivisions of Section New York, and Progressive Trade and Labor Organisations Greeting.

Cooper Union having been engaged Gooper Union Basing on May for a Monster Mass Meeting on May 1st to fittingly celebrate INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY, your organisation is invited to send two delegates to a conference to be held at the Daily People Building on Saturday, March 29, 8 P. M., for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements.

Delegates should be provided with credentials.

For the General Committee, L. Abelson, Organizer.

Section Minneapolls, Minn. Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM, 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

.....NEWS FROM.....

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL \$

++++++++++++++++++ The "Merry" Tobacco War.

The "merry" tobacco war now raging n this country and England promises to be a sorry one for many fallacious economic theories and the middle class before it is settled. It will drive one more nail into the coffin of the comforting theories that combination increases competition (meaning thereby the competition of small and not concentrated industry), and that industry is consequently

decentralizing locally and nationally.

It will be recollected that this "merry" war was first precipitated in this country, when the American Tobacco pany (the parent company of the Tobacco Trust), decided to undertake the manufacture of plug tobacco, snuff, cigars and cheroots, and the control of bacco cultivation in this country and Previous to this decision, the various companies composing the American Tobacco Company, were mainly engaged in the making of cigarettes; also, but not to the same extent, in the manufacture of loose chewing and smoking tobaccoes.

In order to make this decision profit-able and effective the American Tobacco Company organized the Continental. the American Snuff, the Havana American, and the American Cigar Companies. each of which is specialized, manufacturing only a certain line of tobacco products. All of the companies, including the parent company were finally bound together through the Consolidated Topacco Company, a sort of holding company, said to possess a capital estimated it \$120,000,000.

The extent of the operations of these companies may be best judged by the fact that two of them—the American and the Continental-have shown net 'earnings,' or profits, for the past year of \$14,000,000; while another company the American Cigar Company-has just opened its fortieth factory for the manu-facture of cigars. This factory, which is located at Camden, New Jersey, employs 1,000 "hands" and has a capacity of 1,000,000 cigars weekly, is indicative of the gigantic scale upon which this company does business.

When the above companies were or-ganized the Tobacco Trust next paid attention to the organization and control of the wholesale tobacco jobbing trade. It formed companies for this purpose or purchased controlling interests in firms and corporations already in existence. enlarging and extending their business in all directions. Where these methods failed it forced agreements threats of annihilation, by refusal to sell their products to the offenders, and through the establishment of competing concerns. In this way the Tobacc Trust secured domination over the retail-

With the advent of the tobacco trust in the various branches of the tobacco industry, above mentioned, there sprang up considerable opposition to it in those branches. As a result, the Universal Tobacco Company, a corporation whose capital has been variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$75,000,000, was organized. This company absorbed the D. H. McAlpin Company, among others. Then there followed the organization of other corporations by the Doerhoeffers and Weissingers, out West, for the manufacture of plugs and other tobaccoes. These corporations were mainly formed of concerns already in existence and en joying a comparitively profitable career. In New York, the Hirsh-Mack Cigar Company, with \$10,000,000, and having huge factories in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was formed. In Cuba, the Havana Commercial Company and Bock & Company, two rich powerful cigar companies, consolidated as a result of the trust's "invasion" and ompetition there. So it went all along the line, combination being met by coun-ter-combination and competition by concentration. Just how many small concerns this process has crushed is not exactly known, but it may be inferred from the statement of Harry Fisher, of the Tobacco Workers' National Union, who claims that the trust has caused the discharge of 25,000 tobacco workers

formerly employed by small men. Having organized its constituent companies and specialized them, to the extent and with the results above described, the Tobacco Trust, like Alexander of old, sighed for more worlds to conquer, and turned its gaze abroad. It may be said that the sigh was necessitated by modern economic conditions, for no industry is safe in modern times from foreign competition, which must in turn be con-trolled to ensure complete domestic dom ination. Well, as a result, the well-known "in-

vasion of Englanad" followed; while Russia, Germany and Canada were also partly attacked; while an assault upor he governmental tobacco monopolies of France, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Rou-mania, Italy, Spain and Portugal, is con-templated. Talk about "the decentralization of industry!" But this is antici-pating a little, so let's go back to "the invasion of Euglanad." The "invasion of England" resulted in

the formation of the Imperial Toba ization is given as ranging from \$65. 000,000 to \$75,000,000. This company immediately set to work to repel "the invaders" by creating a monopoly of the dealers, though the offer of a bonus and a binding agreement preventing the re tailers from dealing with other companies, American or English. The vaders" went the Imperial Company one better: it offered to give the dealers not only a bonus, but their entire profits for four years, while leaving them free to deal with whom they may. As it is not likely that any English company can meet these terms, and insure the dealers more profits, the dealers have accordingly, unanimously denounced the "un-English" attempt of the Imperial Company, to act "in restraint of trade" and accepted the terms of the "invaders.

Now it will be readily seen that the triumph of the Tobacco Trust leaves En tobacco manufacturers, especially the independents, in a hole, to use a vul-

\* act it? The history of this country points to the solution: there must be greater concentration; a counter-combination to meet the American combination. In so far as the Imperial Company is concerned, this is said to be already decided upon as the only way out. According to the latest rumors, it is contemplating "a community of interests" with the Universal Company, the Havana-Commercial, Bock & Companay, the Weissinger and other tobacco com panies of this country, for offensive and

defensive purposes.

What the outcome of such a move will be is not hard to foretell. It can end in one of three results, any of which will mean a still greater concentration than exists at present. It may (first) result in the triumph of "the community of interests," which will be equivalent to the death and absorption of the Tobacco Trust; or it may (second) result in the defeat of "the community of interests," which will, in turn, be lent to its death and absorption by the Tobacco Trust; or it may (third) result in an amicable consolidation of both "the community of interest" and the Tobacco Trust.

Thus we see that the death of the Tobacco Trust can only be encompassed by a greater trust of national and international dimensions. Its transformation can only come not through its dissolution, but through its consolidation with other national and international trusts. No matter which way this occurs, concentration triumphs, to the detriment of middle class competition and the economic fallacies born of its decline.

When the competition of trust with trust will have ceased, when the great struggle 'for national and international supremacy now raging between the colaggregations of modern capitalism shall have resulted in complete concen-tration, then we shall have Socialism.

HARTFORD'S MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN The Part Played in It by the Labor Fakirs.

Hartford, Ct., March 19 .- Only a few weeks more and our city election be-longs to the past. But the nearer the day draws the more lively things are getting among our politicians. This is especially true with our "famous" especially true with our "famous" Economic League, a conglomeration founded and led by the fakirs of our C. L. U.

Originally it was planned by said fakirs that the "League" should participate independently in the coming city election, but as it happened that each fakir is also a ward heeler for one or the other of the old parties, this plan had to be abandoned. The fakirs could not agree as to who should be nominated for the respective offices.

Therefore a new plan had to be con cocted, and so it was agreed that each "union-man" should be registered for the caucuses of the old parties and then set to work to nominate "good" men who would pledge themselves upon the program of the "League."

This is being done just now, but things don't run quite as smooth as expected Naturally each fakir who is a ward heel er for one of the old parties, tries to get a man of his own party to be nominated. but the other side is up to the same scheme. The one who can manage to bring the most adherers to such meet ings will of course succeed, no matter how much the other side protests. If the minority gets too turbulant they are simply ousted, as in reality it has al ready happened in several wards.

It is a lucky thing for these fakirs that election day is only a few weeks off, if it was as many months we would have the chance of witnessing the burst ing of this nefarious fraud, before it had come into action for the purpose it wa supposed to achieve.

Already the fakirs are falling qui among themselves, they accuse each other of fraud and corruption, and call each other names which are vainly sought in any unabridged dictionary.

As a matter of fact money is plenty in hand, but only a very few of the main fakits know the source it comes from the other fakirs are just as much groping in the dark as the public in general But this is just the bone of contention the small fakirs cry fraud and corrup tion, which means, that they don't get enough of the boodle. In order to keep the source a secret as long as possible the main fakirs try all means to postpone the nominations to the last momen lest it may leak out before time who the parties are that supply the boodle.

Such are the doings of our labor fakirs and yet these fellows have the brass to proclaim that all this is "in the interest of labor." How thoroughly corrupt and rotten must be the political atmosphere, if such a gang of frauds can receive any votes at all; and yet pitifully enough to relate, the "training" pure and simpledom has received from these very fakirs makes it stand in with such practices.

But every dog has his day. The Kang-Social Democracy fraud is dead and gone, for nothing is seen and heard of it in this campaign. Apparently only a few schemers are left for burial and a benevolent undertaker will perform his duty. The same will happen to the present "League" fraud. Undismayed in the face of all these

fraudulent obstacles stands the old staunch S. L. P. Although defeated many a time, it never can be conquered. order to enable the working class to cast a strict class conscious vote, without any fraud and corruption as an accompaniment, an S. L. P. city ticket is nominated, also as far as possible there be nominated in every ward the necessary aldermen and councilmen. City Ticket.

Mayor, Charles J. Stodel. Clerk, Frederick Fellermann. Collector, Jacob Breuer. Treasurer, James T. Manee. Auditor, Robert Kirkpatrick. Marshal, Charles F. Roberts.

STATE OF THE STATE OF

ATTENTION, BUFFALO! Section Eric County, N. Y., S. L. P., will give a

Grand Ball and Entertainment At German-American Hall, corner Main and High streets, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902, at 8 p. m. Concert consisting of vocal and musical selections. Dancing music by Gans and Duncan. TICKETS, admitting gen-tleman and lady, 25 CENTS.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essey County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMIT-TEE, S. L. P., meets every third Sat-urday at 8 P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, S. P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets, scond Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunof month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orde taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meet. ings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107½ North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205½ South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S. P. M., S. L. P. and fourth Friday, S. F. M., S. L. P., headquarters, S53 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L.

P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Outario street, top floor. HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open very evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for

sale. Free reading room. BUFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S. P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madi-son sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects, meetings on most important subjects. Every conrade, sympathizer and read-er of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

### SOCIALISM vs. ANARCHISM.

By Daniel De Leon,

A lecture delivered at Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Section Boston of the Socialist Labor Party

Tells what Socialism is. Tells what Anarchism is. Shows that Seth Low is an Anarchist. Shows that the "Socialist Party" is an Anarchist Party.
Shows that the Protestant Church was a necessity as a forerunner of capi-

Shows that the Socialist Republic is the only thing that can free the working

Shows that the Socialist Labor Party is the only organization based on scientific principles and guided by correct tactics.

Shows that the "Capitalism knows its rule has nothing to fear from Anarchy."

Shows that the capitalists "know that the axe that will behead the Tyrant Capitalism, is held in the powerful

grasp of Socialism." Perhaps the best book for propa-ganda purposes the Party has yet issued.

Sections should push it. Individuals should circulate it.

Ten cents per copy. Ten copies or more, five cents per copy.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2 New Reade Street.

Making Peace With Employers. Officers of the International Association of Machinists are trying to make peace with the National Metal Trades' Association (employers) before the latter's annual convention, April 1. The machinists struck last May contrary to their contracts and there has been war ever since.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St.,

New York.

P.O. Ber 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VÕTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888..... 2,068 In 1896......86,564



The artisan who is demanding at this time an eight hours day in the building trades is simply striving to recover what his ancestor worked by four or five centuries ago.

THOROLD ROGERS.

### A COMICAL DISTRESS.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Advance," a Kangaroo Social Democratic organ; living in a section of the country where a good deal of Spanish still pervades the atmosphere, must be appreciating the fullness of the homely truth and truthful homeliness of the Spanish adage regarding the troubles of the man who tries to extricate himself from the tangle of a shirt eleven yards long that he has got himself into. The "eleven-yard shirt" in this instance is the Kangaroo "Trades Union attitude," to which fully as many more yards are added by the recent San Francisco Trades Union independent political party, that left the Kangaroo brigade of San Francisco "borers from within" beached like a clam at low tide, after its committee of five had been contemptuously allowed to "warm the chairs in the gallery." The squirmings of the "Advance" in its attempt to disentangle liself are odd to witness; it is the man in the "eleven-yard shirt" over again, getting his legs caught, tumbling, trying to rise, tumbling again and finally presenting the picture of a bundle of anatomy and dry goods all of a heap.

The "Advance" argues that the San Francisco independent Trades Union Party movement was "a class struggle manifestation" and "brought out in sharpest lines the antagonism of interests between the capitalists and the workingmen." It then proceeds to admit that all this "class struggle manifestation," together with the "sharp lines autagonism," etc., etc., was captured by and became a catspaw for the Republican Party. And it finally philosophises that such a mischance was simply the result of the Kangaroos not having "bored from within" for a sufficient length of time and with sufficient intensity: If, it declares, the Kangs had only started in early and kept it up long enough, then, oh, then, "despite all conservative leaders" in the pure and simple unions the issue would have been a great "Socialist

pety-bumpety-bumps! It is undeniable that such a thing is possible as the uprising of a labor organization, prompted originally by clearly felt class antagonisms, being led into the camp of the very class it meant to hit, and thus being cantured by the very foe it meant to combat. It is furthermore undeniable that hardly a stirring, that periodically manifests itself in the ranks of the rank and file proletariat, but falls within the category of a classprompting: at the same time undeniable is the fact that all these promptings, without exception, are led into the ground, are betrayed to the enemy, by the "conservative leaders" of pure and simpledom. The question, accordingly, resolves itself into this: How to open the eyes of the rank and file of the Working Class so as to enable them to see the "conservative leaders" in their true light, to know them for what they are, to treat them as the traitors they be? This question the Kangaroo Social Democratic "Advance" answers with: "Some more, some longer, some intenser boring from within." In other words. the eyes of the rank and file are to be spened, their confidence is to be broken in their "conservative leaders" what?-by an intenser application of the Kangaroo plan, the key to which is the declaration of their own National Convention that the enormities into which these identical "conservative lenders" lead the rank and file into are "a noble waging of the class struggle!" we rank and file are to be weaned from their traditional betrayers by, what?-

tical betrayers, such applause being the condition precedent and the condition subsequent for the tolerance of the Kangaroo by the "conservative leaders" in the Hanna-Gompers Trades Union Movement!

Really, in the act of lashing the crooked Kangaroo, alias "Multi-Coca," nlins "Social Democratic," alias "Pandemonium Socialist," alias "Public Ownership." alias "Socialist" Party man, one often feels like staying his striking arm: It is so hard to tell where Kangaroo imbecility ends, and Kangaroo crookeduess begins.

#### LET THE WORKERS HUSTLE!

long step towards its becoming a law, and thus registering one more stupendous steal, practised upon the National Treasury. Indeed, in passing, one of the arguments brazenly made in its favor was that it was "no worse than so many others." As far as this feature of the affair is concerned, the matter would hardly merit much attention: whether the millions to be appropriated are left in the Federal Treasury, or whether they be invested in more Gatling-gunson-paper-dispensing Judges, or in larger military establishments, or whether they be plumped into the pockets of a select coterie of ship-owning capitalists,what's the odds? The condition of the Working Class remains the same. After, as before, the earnings of the workingman decline, because, after, as before, their earnings are determined by the supply and the demand for Labor in the Labor market, and, consequently, after as before, the bulk of their product is plundered from them by the Capitalist Class. Whatever disposition is made of the millions to be appropriated, the root of the system of wage slavery remains unaffected one way or the other. The disposition of the aforenamed millions in the treasury is determined merely by the preponderance, this way or that way, of this, that, or the other plundering capitalist concern. That the not in the workingman's pocket is in "Plunder." The fight was among the plunderers for the share of this portion of the workers' hide. In so far what's there new, odd or surprising in the "Ship Subsidy"? Nothing. And yet there is that in the "Ship Subsidy" that takes it

When moneys are appropriated for the River and Harbor, the Public Buildings. the Canals, and so many other pretences for steals the moneys do not go directly into the robbers' private pockets; they travel thither safely and surely enough, but they travel thither circuitously. In this instance, however, the steal goes thither on a bee-line. In doing so it damages not a little the anti-Socialist speeches that the Capitalist Class seeks to head off Socialism with; and it knocks into a heap of ruins all capitalist pretences to sincerity and honesty.

out of the usual run of steals.

The Working Class maintains and proves that, stripped of the wherewithal to work with (Capital), it can not hold its own in the competitive struggle for existence, and goes down, a wage slave class, fleeced by its fellow competitors for life, the Capital-holding or Capitalist Class. The Working Class programme, accordingly, is the demand that the Capital needed to work with be legislated into the hands of the Working Class. The very mention of such a programme throws the Ship Subsidy Class into hysvictory."-What a succession of bum- teries: "Un-Americanism?" "Paternal- feature that renders them permanently ism!" "Individuality-Killingism!" "Treason!" "Un-Godliness!" such are but a few of the printable sputterings that the Ship Subsidy Class sputters at the Working Class demand. What a commentary on capitalist rectitude is not the Ship Subsidy bill!

The orchestration to which the Ship Subsidy bill was launched and passed the Senate is the claim that, stripped of a Subsidy, these ship-owning capitalists could not hold their own in the competition with foreign ship-owners, and have to go down defeated by their fellow competitors. In other words, the identical class, with Hanna as its fugleman, that cries out anathema against the workingman's programme of having the he needs in the competitive struggle for life legislated litto his hands,-that identical class turns about and demands that the capital (subsidy), which it says it needs in the shipping san": to be a "partisan" is to have a trade competitive warfare, be legislated into its hands!

to be nothing new. What, it may be Labor, with its scabby Tampa deputy asked, can there be new in the line of sheriffs, its scabby check-off system, its Capitalist self-stultification ?! " Who is raft of scabby decoy-duck placemen in there with brains in his head who, for the capitalist Government, carefully some time has needed any proof of Capi- avoids filling its printed space with edutalist inherent baseness, dishonesty, and cational matter, that would clarify fraud ?! Granting the obvious point, the minds of the workers on the workings there would yet remain in this Ship Sub- of the capitalist system. If it did that, sidy performance an eloquent object lest it would be aiding the work of teaching son to be profited by. It is this:

Without Capital the competitor goes down: Therefore-woe to that competitor who is not in the possession of the Public Powers: Only that competitor by the Kangaros applause of these iden. who is able to himself legislate, execu- netka System" sluab. The space, taken

tivize and judicialize the requisite Capital into his own hands-in other words. who has placed himself on the right side of the guns-, has any show: To-day only the Capitalist Class is there, con sequently it legislates, etc., INTO ITS OWN HANDS: Let the Working Class hustle, bounce the Capitalist Class and get there itself.

#### THEY NOW CALL IT "WIN. NETKA."

A few years ago every freak in the and was shouting "Initiative and Referendum." The "Initiative and Referen dum" was to be the panacea for all social ills. Indeed, it was huckstered about n regular patent medicine style: war-The Ship Subsidy bill passed the Senranted to cure after one or two applicaate with a safe majority. This is one fions. The craze lulled, and finally was heard of but little. It is now up again Like all crazes, this one now turns up under a new name: the "Winnetka System." At all points it is the same old corpse, only re-rigged in fresh furbellows. It may seem tiresome, it is in structive all the same to re-submit such crazes to the scalpel, every time they reappear. Being plausible absurdities their exposure serves the purpose of rectifying thought; being vicious conceits the squelching of them serves the purpose of clearing the path of rubbish.

The germ of truth that makes the 'Initiative and Referendum," alias "Winnetka System," plausible is the truism that the people should rule themselves; the germ of falsehood that makes the thing vicious is the suggestion of mystical powers in the suffrage and the form in which it is exercised. Plausibility and mysticism shaken up together pro duce a fetid compound. So in this case,

The ballot is a form of civilized discussion among masses. It is all that, but it is not more. There is, according ly, in the ballot no more intelligence than in the person who casts it. The "Initiative," etc., alias "Winnetka System," implies a denial of this cardinal truth It attributes to the ballot, cast in a cer tain way, occult powers; starting upon such foundation, the "Winnetka Syssaid millions—exclusively the product of tem," alias "Initiative," etc., reaches a Labor-are found in the Treasury and series of preposterous conclusions, which schemers, always acting upon an unerritself evidence of their representing ing instinct, quickly seize upon, and seek to turn to the Capitalist use of turning the Labor Movement awry.

Whatever is true and useful in the

'Winnetka System." alias "Initiative and Referendum" is now in full opera tion. The annual, in many cases semiannual elections in the land, are, in that respect, essential "Winnetkas." What does the "Winnetka" propose? That laws shall not be passed without the consent of the citizens: a proposed law is submitted to the voters: if approved it passes, if disapproved it is rejected. What essential difference is there between that and our present elections? He who has ears to hear, or eyes to see, can, at every election, hear and see the question: "Citizens are you satisfied with the laws that have been passed? If you are, vote back into power the parties that have passed such laws; if you are not satisfied, vote them down and out." It is mysticism of the most vicious nature to imagine that people, the ears and eyes of whose intellects are so stopped that they will regularly answer the above question in the affirmative by voting back into power the parties who have uniformly legislated bad laws, will suddenly have ears and eyes clear enough to vote with greater intelligence upon the laws themselves. It is this vicious mysticism that brands all "Winnetkas" as mischievous: it is this their mischievous

attractive to the crooks. Obviously, it is not the method of voting that needs and deserves the attention of honest men. What needs and deserves their individual attention is the method of clearing the sight and hear ing of the voters. Then, "Winnetkas" or no "Winnetkas," suffrage or no suffrage, the citizens would quickly and effectively enough sweep bad laws, together with their breeders, into the political and social scrap-heap.

It is by reason of this very fact that 'Winnetkas" periodically bob up. Their purpose is to draw attention and energy. away from the path that leads to results, into the paths that lead to quagmires. Accordingly, it is no wonder that all "Winnetkas" come accompanied with such mischievous stupidities as "non-partisanism": every man, unless fit for the lunatic asylum, is a "parti-"purpose": who but idiots act purpose lessly? Accordingly, it is no wonder that But even such a spectacle may be said the Hannaized American Federation of the workers how to use the ballot they now hold and snow their capitalist fleecers under an avalanche of votes, and rear the Socialist Republic. Instead, it

available for sense.

What new name will the lure take

Mr. Ho Yow, in pleading for entrance for the Chinese to this country, spoke with Oriental simplicity and directness, but thereby made a grave mistake. He said that Chinese labor was of the utmost advantage to employers, at whose instigation laws are passed. He can see all right, but he has much to learn in keeping control of his thoughts. It is evident to all but scholars, pure and simplers, experts, capitalist writers, and Digger Indians editoria Digger Indians that al laws are passed by and for the employ ing class, but it is the rankest kind of Socialism to say so and then act in accordance to the saying.

Bishop Potter deplores the tendency to criticise city officials, either for what they have done in the past three months, or for what they are doing or not doing. Three months are long enough to form an estimate in, and as the present administration has done nothing, and appar ently is doing nothing, the Bishop's plea was simply so much protection for them. He was one of those who chorused loud est in the great Tammany hunt, and he did not hesitate to drag game from out the City Hall, or to criticise departments in which game might lurk. So to beg immunity for the present administration

is proof that the former zeal was prompt-

The subject of food adulteration shows

civic righteousness.

something other can a spirit of

the tottering and often helpless condition of modern science in dealing with mportant questions, and the same jects show the ability of the business nan in taking advantage either of skill or ignorance. Dr. Wiley, who was called before the House Committee on Comnerce made some startling statements. He said that the glucose used in the adulteration of food products is wholesome He said that while his statement to this ffect had at first been ridiculed, his contention was now admitted by food experts. Dr. Wiley showed the committee several kinds of jellies made from the pecings and cores of apples, chemically colored and flavored to represent different fruit jellies. Dr. Wiley added that the by-products of the apples from which the jellies were made are shipped to Europe and used in the making of cham pagne. An "Ohio wine," made from coal tar dye, sugar and alcohol, and containing absolutely none of the products of the vine, was next shown. Dr. Wiley gave instances where manufacturers were themselves deceived by coal tar dyes which were represented as pure vege table dyes. That is business.

English papers are aroused to the fact that Ireland is really not so content as Englishmen persistent in telling Irish-Agitation has been going on for some time, and has done much to arouse the Irish people. As the agi-tation is the same old kind, and as the objects are the same old objects, it is impossible that anything good come of it Irish leaders have run Irish revolt into the ground with monotonous regularity. The only thing ever accomplished was to give more work to that great pacifier, the hangman.

The Tobacco Trust has fleeced its workers to such an extent that it is able go to England with \$30,000,000 with which to take from the English firms their tobacco trade. This enormous sum represents the life blood of thousands of men, women and children. It repre-sents the systematic stealing that has gone on, and shows how deep the em-ployer cuts into the product of the worker.

It is a lesson in high-handed robbery in downright murder. What the Tobacco Trust does all other trusts do also, and all employers of labor do, each accord ing to its ability.

"Organized Labor" of San Francisco, California, adds another count to the indictment of the Civic Federation, and also of the pure and simple trades union movement. It says that the N. C. F. "settled" the strike of the machinists, heads of the men are yet swimming. They are not sure whether it was an ax or an "amicable arrangement" that laid them low, but laid low they are, and it hurts, "Organized Labor" devotes a whole page to this and calls it the crime of the century. That is wrong; the crime of this century and of last century was the waste of the intelligence and energy of the working class that the trades unions endured, has made possible, and forwarded. "Organized Labor" did and is doing not a little in this respect.

The evasion of a child labor law is

one of the esasiest and best paying things in the world. England has strict laws relative to the employment of children but they are overridden as though they never existed. For example; a com-mittee recently reported to the Home Secretary of England their finding for the year 1898. In that year there were in all 350,000 children of school age who were employed for at least 20 hours a These same children also went to chool, but as the exactions of busines are greater than the exactions of a school t is safe to say that the attendance of those children at school was only a sham and a bluff. They were there to prevent their masters from being arrested they were not there to learn. Their pres nce at school was in reality an addition al task, an imposition, on them. Yet the smug and satisfied English factory owner, or shop keeper, in common with his brother in similar branches in other ands, will pat himself contentedly at the thought that the children are get 'education." He makes money out of their "education" the same as he does 'out of everything else.

If you are getting this paper with out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your prints thick "supplements" with "Win- subscription, Renew when it ex-

### up in a man's mind with slush, is not MANIFESTATIONS OF PROS-PERITY.

Prosperity is peculiar in its working. It discloses strange and unexpected phenomena. The newspapers and the professors picture a glorious palacecrowded with all manner of precious things towering up and up with the American eagle perched on the top and screaming a triumphant victory to the other smaller birds and beasts on the other smaller towers. But within there is auxiety, and running to and fro, doubts are freely expressed as to the structural stability of the edifice, and now and again the all-present dread voices itself in the openly expressed fear that "the niggers may break the hatches."

The professors and the journalists are

not truthful. They lie, some from ignorance, some from malice aforethought, and others, and, these, the majority, because they have to. They have mort-gaged themselves to the devil and they must lie to live, for in the majority of cases they dare not die. So they paint beautiful pictures which they have to admit are potboilers and intended to defraud, they fake statistics which their employers in self defence have after-wards to disown, and they behave so stupidly and shortsightedly that news of each month is contradicted by the facts of the next. Why do they tell the truth? Because to do so would be to throw up the sponge, it would be to admit that the criticisms against which they have hurled all the force of church, state, and a highly paid staff of professors, are in reality true. that the social structure is rotten, that its foundations are sapped and that the only reason for its continued existence is the fact that it is maintained for the

profit of a limited class.

Attention has been called in these columns before to the remarkable growth in the number of suicides. The reason of this increase has been pointed out and the truth hammered home. But, as usual, the enemy themselves furnish the best instances, and at the same the best reasons for this state of things. Incidentally one of the most humorous facts of the present system is the everfresh truth that the hard-headed, eager, unimaginative trader and manufacturer nearly always bluntly contradicts the laboriously constructed hypotheses and conclusions of his paid advocates, thus it is a real joy to a Socialist to hear a capitalist begin to reckon with regard to a new venture precisely as Marx says that he does, and to see the form of that much maligned and voluminously comnatted surplus value sticking out through the computations. So, with the matter of the growth of suicide. The capitalistic concerns themselves furnish t only the best data, but unconsciously the best explanation of the phenomenon.

One large insurance company in its annual report indulges in certain animadversions on the subject of suicide. which are in themselves sufficiently entertaining, and which show a futile and absurdly inadequate attempt on the part of these greater capitalists to account for a phenomenon which is to say the very least alarming; for if people beginning in increasing numbers to find life so intolerable that they hasten to themselves of the burden by relinguishing, what has up to this time been universally considered as the dearest and the most valuable of all possessions, namely, life itself, the end of a system which renders such a condition of things possible may reasonably be presumed to be closer at hand than is commonly supposed. The report mentioned says:

"The increase in suicides, as shown by the statistics collected with great care by the 'Chicago Tribune' is simply startling. In 1891 there were 3,531 su cides, and in 1901 7.425, an increase of 105 per cent, while the increase of the population for the last decade has been per cent. only. Of the 7,245 suicides in 1901, only 674 are ascribed to insan-

ity, 618 to ill-health.
"I am convinced from my observation that suicides, although for prudential reasons frequently specified in the proofs of loss as accidental deaths, has increased among insured lives at least 200 per cent. during the last decade. While suicides from insanity and ill-health should not void claims, and never do in any well-managed company, public morality and the uplift of humanity, common honesty and equity demand that wilful or intentional suicides should render claims void: but as these are not always easy to distinguish from unin-tentional suicides, it is necessary for a life company to have a clause by which a suicide is a risk not assumed the first two years.
"The records of several companies and

show that the admitted suicides, and those covered by some other alleged cause, during the first two policy years are as great in number as they are in the next ten years. THIS IN ITSELF DEMONSTRATES THAT SUICIDE IS FREQUENTLY CONTEMPLAT-ED AT THE TIME INSURANCE IS APPLIED FOR. It is the cowardly device of the degenerate or criminal to make provision for those whom he has wronged or neglected.

The caps are mine, but they contain the gist of the report. The insurance company as a result of its investigations into the circumstances surrounding the death of suicides who have insured themselves has arrived at the conclusion that such suicides have in an increasing number of instances taken up their policies with the reserved intention of committing suicide. Such a conclusion is to say the very least staggering, for it points to a sort of commerce in life and investment in securities the value of which cannot be realized except by the death of the

nvestor.

Here is a new and hitherto very uncommon method of providing for a fam-ily and a method which by its growth appears to be reckoned as of at least some efficacy. "Greater love bath no some efficacy. "Greater love bath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend," declares the old Christain teacher, an ideal of devotion which will become so common on the part of Observer fathers of families as to render it one zeitung.'

of the tritest commouplaces of ordinary respectability should this suicide ten-dency continue to spread. If it proves as a matter of fact that suicide is the most effective manner of providing for a family, a new ethical standard with reference to suicide must be adopted, and the bridegroom and proud father will be considered to have performed his duty should he commit hari-kari for the sake of his family.

But in reality the question opens up a

rista of misery that is, beyond descrip-

tion, horrible to contemplate. The men who insure are for the most part, in fact altogether provident and prudent men place the welfare of their families and nearer relations above and beyond all considerations of their own immediate comfort, for the payment of a premium necessitates a certain amount of self-sacrifice, that self-sacrifice in fact which only a very short time ago was considered to be a virtue of the very highest degree, and in praise of which the inimitable Samuel Smiles wrote a book which brought him fame and money, which book, with its title of "Thrift," is one of the works most pleasing to the typical bourgeois. The strain which compels such a man to leave his family and to go out alone into the dark void must be greater than the ordinary person can have any comprehension of, it must require the greatest possible assurance of the ethical worth of his act to persuade such a man to take such step, and the fact that it is being taken in ever increasing numbers by men of this type is a fact which contains the strongest indictment ever brought against

The insurance company dubs suicide under these conditions as "the cowardly device of the degenerate or criminal. This is the purest sort of nonsense and as a matter of fact does not come within a thousand miles of accounting for the cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called cowardly. Were it intended to escape the evils which threatened ones own person or peace of mind the expression might conceivably be defended. But in this case the suicide contem plates the well-being of others and dies to accomplish that well-being. In war they call that heroism, and frequently decorate the corpse in token of their

this state of society.

appreciation.
One of the Hearst papers, which are nothing if not "moral." had this to say the other day upon this matter:

"Every man who commits suicide con-fesses a lack of courage, confesses failure, he confesses that he is too much of a coward to continue the struggle which is the foundation of existence on earth.

But suppose that the man is not a beaten, that the forces against which he has to contend are too much for him and that the only chance which he can find for his family is the chance that he can give them by his own death and ssession of the insurance money This balderdash of the rellow papers is simply the old ethical view of the matter, it does not in the least help us solve a problem such as is presented in

the report of the insurance company. The insurance company is still further afield when it applies the general term "degenerates" and "criminals those who commit suicide after insuring themselves. The insurance people themselves take care that they are not degenerates for they subject all applicants to a strict physical examination before admitting them as policy holders, are particular to enquire into their actual habits, false information concerning which is sufficient to void the policy. And the charge of criminality is banal to the last degree, for most assuredly no insurance company will, except after very close examination of the stances, even venture to admit as a policy holder anyone against whom the least accusation of criminality in the proper significance of the term could exist for five minutes.

There does not in any way appear an escape from the conclusion that the suicides which the company complains of are well-meaning and discreet families who have paid their insurance money in good faith and intended provide for the unexpected contingencies of life in the ordinary ner. But the economic conditions have crushed them and they commit suicide as the best solution of the question of immediate subsistence

and dear to them.

And in spite of the much vaunted prosperity the number of those so committing suicide is continually on the nerease. AUSTIN LEWIS. San Francisco, Cal.

### Political and Economic.

The "Washington Post" sums up Southern patriotism as follows:

"Brownlow," said . Representative Slayden of Texas to his Tennessee col-league, "I have a little bill here for which I want your help."
"All right," said Brownlow, prompt-

ly, "you shall have it."
"But let me tell you what the bill is for," said Slayden. "That's not necessary,' replied Brown

low. "It asks for an appropriation?" 'And the money goes South?" Yes. "Then I'm for it."

That would be just as true if a man from the North, East, or West, substituted for the Southerner.

The S. D. Official Organ.

The members of Branch 2, Socialist Party of Hoboken, adopted the following resolutions at their meeting on Tuesday last:

"Whereas, The Socialist Party is in thorough accord with and endorses the organization of labor into trade unions;

therefore be it "Resolved, That we, the Socialists of Branch 2, Hoboken, insist upon having the union label upon all goods turned out by union organizations and purchased

by us. "Resolved, further, That this resolution be sent by the secretary to 'The Observer,' 'The Worker,' and the 'Volks-



### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN .- I believe n a unification of reform forces. UNCLE SAM .- So do I; but 'hat can't

be until and unless they are agreed upon

a common cause. B. J.-But they are now.

U. S .- Not much!

B. J .- Would not the Socialist like to

see the banker abolished? U. S .- Yes. B.J .- Very well. And does not Bryan-

sm want to down the banker?

U. S.-Guess it does, B. J .- We don't need to go any fur-Here you have two reform forces agreed upon downing one and the same thing or person. Why not join forces? thing or person. Why not join forces?
U. S.-Capt. Kidd was a big pirate,

wasn't he? J .- And no mistake.

U. S.-He used to capture merchant ressels and smaller piratical concerns than himself, didn't he?

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-I remember one of your fishing smacks was one day captured by a little pirate called Holmes.

B. J.—But the scoundrel did not keep it long: it was next day taken away from him by Capt. Kidd.

U. S .- Just so. Now, suppose Capt. Holmes, the little coasting pirate, had thereupon come to you and spoken as follows: Mr. Brother Jonathad rou big filibuster, Kidd, has robbed you

many a time; he has robbed me, too; you and I have common cause; you want to abolish piracy; Kidd is a pirate; I, too, want to abolish Kidd, only I don't want to ge quite as far as you; you are too radical; you see, we have a common cause and a common enemy; we are re-formers; let us join forces." What would you have done? B. J.-I would have kicked him within

an inch of his life, and would have handed him over to be tried and hanged. U. S .- You would not have taken any stock in his claims that he, too, was reformer because he was down on Kidd? B. J .- Certainly not!

U. S .- And you would have seen clear through his sophristry about you and he standing on substantially the same ground?

B. J.-Most assuredly.

U. S.-Now, old boy, the banker is Capt, Kidd; the small farmer who employs farm hands or the small middleman who hires workers, each of them is a Capt. Holmes. They are robbed, no doubt, by the modern Capt. Kidd, but each is robbed mainly of what, like Capt. Holmes, he robs his workers of. This middle class is best typified by the Raleigh Progressive Farmer, which says common laborers are to be procured as one procures pork and beef; or by Senator Peffer, who declares the boycott to be an illegal interference with the rights of a firm, and that the employer may employ and dismiss at will.

These are the genuine Bryanites. If you add to them the silver mine barons, who work their miners for less than \$1 a duy, the case is still clearer. Socialists, the working class, have no more in common with such gentry than you have with Capt. Holmes. Neither will they tall into a blunder that you would have steered clear of.

A California woman, writing in the current "Independent" puts the attitude of many advocates of Chinese immigra tion in a nutshell when she says: "We need the Chinese here as a check upon our other working people, other reason, but we have also a strong partiality for the quality of the work of which they are capable." That is a plain statement, and the first part of needs no comment. In relation to the "partiality" it may be said that it is based, according to the same article, on the fact that the Chinese are docile, that they will work long hours, that they are clever to a high degree, and that they are polite. Politeness is a thing that varies with time and place; it does not of necessity mean the fine manners of a stage hero, or the oozing galantry of "a gentleman of the old school;" it may mean, and usually in connection with the working class it does mean, downright servility. One advantage the Chinese servinty. One advantage the Chinese have is that the master and the mistress do not know when they "talk back." What they do not know in this respect does not burt them. On the other hand the English speaking servant may be important and then there is nothing to impertinent and then there is nothing to be done excepting discharge him. The confession of the "Independent" writer is valuable as giving a statement of those who favor the Chinese, and the exceedingly humane reasons for favoring them.

The beet sugar interests have met with defeat in Congress, but they will probably get back at those who defeated them when the canal measure comes up for final settlement. The cry of "relief for Cuba" was as much of a swindle as the plea for protection and assistance for the poor, struggling beet sugar man. Beet sugar is not worth the money that has so far been expended on it. On the other side the assertion that relief was wanted for Cuba only served to cover up the fact that American capitalists have gotten their hands firmly on Cuba, and are ready for any "relief" measures that will give them an extra per cent. of dividend.

### CORRESPONDENCE,

[Correspondents who prefer to appear it print under an assumed name, will attact such assume to their communications, beside their own signature and address Nonether will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First-What should be the attiude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be

wholly needless?
Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organ-Third-What should be the atti-

tude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple or-

ganizations? Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P, with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what \* way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which started under the Curran system. :Th Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

. XVIII.

What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organizations of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless? Answer:

In the affirmative, decidedly, for two reasons (1) under capitalism, as at present constituted, an economic organization of the working class is a necessity to combat capitalism until the working class can develop themselves politically; (2), it is the only economic organiza-tion of the working class, all other organization. izations being capitalist organizations.

2.—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simtrades organizations? Antagonistic.

What should be the attitude of the ple trades organizations?

The same as the S. L. P. towards capitalism. The S. L. P. must look upon all pure and simple organizations as capitalist organizations, therefore, they must be met by the uncompromising tactics of the working class (organized or unorganized) but preferable through an economic organization on class lines.
4.—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. to expose and overthrow the

S. L. P. towards pure and simple organ-

pure and simple organization? The capitalist class in its development will do that, in fact, has done so in a large measure, and in a few years will complete that which it has so successfully begun. Viewed from this standpoint it will be seen that the birth of the S. T. & L. A. was no accident nor was it premature as many are prone to think.

If an economic organization of the working class is useless, and the capitalist class had no fear of such an organiza-tion, why would they the capitalist class) spend so much energy, time, and money gobbing up the pure and simplers? Those who are opposed to the S. T. & L. A. had better think this over.

-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen sken the Socialist movement and in

what way? It strengthens the Socialist moven at strengthens the socialist movement, by adding one more function to its organism, in other words, gives us two arms instead of one if I may compare it to a human organism. Looked at from the surface it would seem that it had sapped some strength from the S. L. P. but when we recognize there are I. P. but when we recognize there are ons of the same organization,

two functions of the same organization, it is pure fallacy.

I would say, in conclusion, let us not be pessimistic of the outcome, but rather stick to the uncompromising facts of the present class-struggle and say with Thomas H. Huxley, when he spoke to the students of Aberdeen, (Scotland): "my life may be called a procession of defects, but if my defeats are the step-ular atones to future victories I ask no other reward."

ARCHIE SCOTT. Malden, Mass.

XIX. To To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE —I am convaritively a new member both of the Party and the Allianceance, having cut loose from the Kangeroo-Social Democratic aggregation a little more than one year ago.

However, hoping what I have to say

may interest some of the older party members and contribute somewhat to illuminate the subject I offer the follow-

1st.—The economic organization of the wage working class during the growth, development and transition of the capitelist system IS necessary. Why? such weapons as it is armed with may exert the most effective resistance in their power against their power against their exploiters on nomic field. Their chances of effective resistance or successful against their exploiters will be ar much greater than the sporadic strugof individuals as the combined power of the collective body exceeds that of the collective body exceeds that of the isolated and unorganized individuals. And, though in these collisions on the economic field between the wage-slaves, on the one side, and their capitalist mas-ters, on the other, the wage slaves may go down in defeat, the weight of the blow can better be borne when distribover the entire membership than when it falls on the individual alone.

(2.) These economic struggles of the workers in mill, mise, shop, field and for the improvement of their or against the further degradation of it awaken and clarify in the minds of the workers the sense of solid-arity more quickly and effectively than

ere political agitation can do. To advance the Socialist Movethe exploited class from whose aks recruits are to be gained must be by this form of organization." The Party de to SEE AND FEEL the antagon- has gained a clearer understanding of

isms of interest between their own class and the class that fleeces them. The economic organization, sound in principles and faithful in adhering to them can more effectively arouse and cultivate classes than any political organization alone can do.

and 3rd.-The attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple organizations is that of aggressive and ncessant war against them; and this attitude cannot logically be other than it

The attitude of the Party towards capitalism is that of a steady, resolute and uncompromising purpose to over-throw it, and logically the same attitude must be maintained and the same policy pursued towards ALL economic and political organizations that support it and no exception to this rule can be made in favor of the pure and simple organi You do strike a blow at capital ism when you do strike a blow at the rops that support capitalism. The pure and simple, a la Gompers, organization

s one of the props.

4th.—I answer yes. For reasons see inswers given above to No. 1. But sinc this is the question in answer to which most of the "reasons" for dropping the Alliance are advanced by certain com-rades who oppose the Party's Alliance policy, instead of reiterating reasons to show why we do need the S. T. & L. A. I will consider some of the "reasons have been advanced to show why

the S. L. P. does not need the Alliance. No one has stated the case for the opposition better or adduced more plausible arguments for dropping the Alliance than has Comrade Caulfield of Boston, In replying to Caulfield's "reasons" and arguments for dropping the Alliance I virtually reply to all the arguments adanced by the opposition.

Comrade Caulfield says, "Urge upon the wage-workers the necessity of educa-tion on Socialist lines, and the vital nec-essity of voting for it." Amend to read, "Urge upon the wage-workers the necessity of education" AND ORGANIZATION "along Sosialist" AND WORK-ING CLASS "lines and the vital necessity of voting for it" AND STANDING BEHIND THAT VOTE AS WAGE-WORK-ING CONTROL OF ME VORKERS CONSCIOUS OF THEIR CLASS INTERESTS and resolved to eize and hold them; and then the propo sition would state the mission the ance as the economic ally of the Party is peculiarly fitted to aid in achieving.

Comrade Caulfield says he cannot make out how the S. T. & L. A. can overthrow the pure and simple organizations, and asks, "What organizations has it overasks, brown?" To which I reply with precise ly the same logic: As to the overthrow of capitalist political parties, I canno make out how the S. L. P. can do this. Where is the capitalist political party it

Again Comrade Caulfield says, "If we compare the progress of the pure and nnions with that of the S. T. & L. A. in the last few years I think no one will deny that while the old organi-gation has been defeated many times, it has still held its own as well, if not better than the S. T. & L. A." To which I answer: If we compare the progress of the Democratic party with that of the S. L. P. in the last few years I think no one will deny that while the old Democratic party has been defeated many times, it has still held its own as vell, if not better than the S. L. P. Comrade Caulfield asks, "What is the

of wasting valuable 'time reciting all the petty trickery of some 4 by union which the vast majority of voters cnow little about and care still less?" In order that "the vast majority of vot ers (working men) may understand MUCH and care MORE about these working class traitors AND PROPS AND SUPPORTERS of the capitalist system, so that "the great majority of the voters (workingmen) in their thereby roused righteous indignation may knock these props from under. This time is NOT "wasted." It has been said, "No good general ever leaves a fortified camp nore truly may it one day be said, "No good general or veteran in the ranks of the S. L. P. ever leaves a camp or fort of capitalism mauned by labor-fakirs in

Comrade Caulfield advances as son for dropping the S. T. & L. A. that "the old idea is still too strongly en-trenched in the minds of the average unionist to have it knocked out except by bitter experience." Could we not advance just as logical a reason for dropping the S. L. P. as a political organiza-tion, the fact that, "the idea is still too strongly entrenched in the minds of the average working man, . that all he do sires can be secured through one or the other of the old political parties "to have it knocked out except by bitter ex-

But the comrade has told us in his No. 3 that "we are prone to exaggerate their (the unions') influence. Many of their members simply pay dues and seldom attend meetings." Then "many of their members" are not "average unionists" and the S. T. & I. A. might reach THEM without waiting for "bitter experience to knock any old ideas out of their heads." 5.—The connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthens the So-

(1) By clearing the movement of ethical myths and sentimental fogs that tended so much in past years to obscure the

(2) By drawing sharp and clear the lines of economic and political cleavage between the exploiters and the exploited, between the fleecers and the fleeced, between the robbers and the robbed.

(3) By placing TWO weapons in the hands of militant Socialists with which to fight their daily and annual battles instead of only ONE, that is the eco-

nomic and the political, each to reinforce (4) By the fearless and unflinching attitude of the Party in never withholding a blow at error lest it make an enemy or compromising the truth to gain a friend as is flustrated in its alliance policy has won for the S. L. P. the re policy has won for the S. L. P. the respect of its enemies, the love of its members, and must yet win the adhesion and support of those whose adhesion and support are worth having.

Again the comrade demands to know "where the Party has gained anything the third form of expanienting." The Party has gained anything the third form of expanienting." The Party has gained anything the companient of the party has gained anything the party of the par

the class character of the movement, as is evidenced in the fact that since the inauguration of that policy it has been able to rid itself of the middle class element of reactionists and poli-tical job-hunting sengaroos. That the expulsion of this element has strengthen-That the ed the Party is proven by the fact that since that event the Party has been able to innich and successfully maintain the first Socialist daily paper in the English largage.

The comrade observes that "what is needed is not a let of sentiment worked

up on the strength of a strike, but people who have been led by the logic of events to become Socialists."

cialists are not made by the "logic sacrifices to keep alive the DAILY PEO-PLE?

Why carry on at such expense our propaganda? Why not fold our hands and philosophically wait on the "logic of events" to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth?

"What is needed is not a lot of senti-ment, etc." Exactly. And no advo-cate of the Party's Alliance policy has ever claimed that it is. On the con-trary, the Alliance builds on the solid ioundation of the class struggle moored thereto by the recognition of the MA-TERIAL CLASS INTERESTS of the WORKING CLASS. The Alliance points out the folly of relying on hasty or ill-considered strikes or ethical considerations or weak and passing sentimentalism. It points the wage-slave unerringly to his material class interests and the way to win them. How many have AS YET actually entered the S. L. P. by way of the S. T. & L. A. is really not material or pertinent to the issue. However I know of some who have been moved through consider-ation of the Party's Alliance policy to give the Party their adhesion and support.

Again Comrade Caulfield observes: "In view of recent decisions by the Courts, etc., what folly to spend time in organizing something which the Courts can render impotent whenever the capitalist class so pleases."

Here is a parallel: In view of the recent outrages committed upon some of our comrades by capitalist Courts, as in the cases of Frank D. Lyon n Texas and Karl Pinson in South Carolina and numerous others for endeavoring to exercise their POLITICAL RIGHTS as citizens, what folly to waste time and chergy in trying to build up a POLITI-ORGANIZATION which the capitalist Courts can render impotent whenever their capitalist masters order them to by imprisoning our agitators and

speakers!
Why not drop both the Party and the Alliance and try to organize something that the capitalist Courts will not wish or need to disturb?

If we wish to have an organization economic or political or both that shall have easy sailing, that will never come into collision with capitalist Courts we might as well join Mark Hanna's Civic Federation as an economic, or the Populists or Kangaroos as a political organi-zation. A bona fide Socialist organiza-tion MUST COLLIDE with capitalist Courts. When a Socialist organization reaches the stage of peace and good will with capitalist Courts it ceases to be ona fide Socialist.

War, Comrade Caulfield, uncompromising war, is the word on BOTH the economic and political field against the capitalist class and ALL its defenders intil that class shall be overthrown by the advancing hosts of militant, conscious proletarians and on the ruins of fallen capitalism the Socialist Repub

lic is erected. JAMES H. ARNOLD. Louisville, Ky.

XX.

Question I.—Conflict is the price of rogress. While it is true that the concentration of capital is rapidly going on, trustification has not as yet reached that stage wherein the trust predomin ates. The law of capitalism being the progressive concentration of capital the one hand, and the law of wages, being governed by competition between the workers on the other hand, and as the condition of the working class be comes more and more unbearable, the working class are bound to resist upon the economic field whether they are oranized or unorganized. Laugh about the pure and simplers fighting capital with capital, but do not lose sight of the fact that a Socialist cannot live any longer upon his class consciousness than a pure and simpler can upon his empty

If the working class are properly organized upon the economic field, organ-ized upon the sound principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, I firmly believe that the workers can win in a struggle with the trust, for the folowing reasons:

The workers have been successful in

strikes in the past owing to the keen competition between the cock-roach conerns of the middle class, who, could not afford to have a strike take place against them, as they would have the factories closed down, and their competitors would reap the harvest by taking their trade from them. But competition between the middle class has passed and ompetition between the powerful trusts

is beginning to take its place.

News has been received from Canada
to the effect that capitalists of that country are organizing a steel trust to com-pete against the American Steel Trust. Now does that mean something or does mean nothing? Indeed it means much It means that the capitalists of Canada see a good chance to get at the American Steel Trust. The American concern is shipping all its product to foreign counries and cannot supply the home market with the result that foreign concerns are importing steel into the United States. The Canadian capitalists realize that in order to be successful they must have an equally strong if not stronger trust than the American capitalists have if they are to combat and fight for the markets of the world. Competition will not become a thing of the past so long as the capitalist system lasts, but will continue to be more and bitter between the powerful trusts as the field of operation will be so much

will certainly rebel against the tyranny of the capitalist class, even though they are doomed to defeat. It will then be an intelligent revolt or a blind revolt. It all necessarily depends upon the education and development of the proletariat To desert the ecconomic field at this stage of development, and leave the workers in the slimy hands of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, would not only be rank treason, it would be moral cowardice. In order to educate the working class it is absolutely neces sary to have an economic organization will work in harmony L. P. and which carrying on the educational work of the S. L. P. prepares the minds of the workers for the Socialist Revolution.

It is very evident that the capitalist class do not as yet hold that it is utterly useless for the working class to engage in battle with them upon the economic field (notwithstanding all that Comrede Caulfield may say to the contrary). The capitalists (as manifested in their recent conference, held in New York where the National Civic Federation was launched), are going to pay very particular attention to the economic field, in the future. They are going to try and hold the working s in subjection, and they will have aiding them the so-called economic or canizations of the working class, the purand simple unions, which are controlled by such "labor fakirs" as Gompers Tobin, Eaton, Mitchell, Perkins, Lynch. et al. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

has shown by its acts, by its trenchery to the working class, and by its desire to give aid to the capitalist class in their endeavor to browbeat the workers, that much can be done through an economic organization which will prove of invaluable aid, either to the working class, or to their oppressors, the capitalist class. Tobin and Eaton, as crafty and cunning a pair of "labor skates" as ever came down the pike, are demonstrating to capitalist class what a great help to the capitalists it would be if they took hold of all economic organizations through the "labor fakirs," and, by controlling them with an iron hand, keep tnem in total darkness and ignorance of the class struggle. They hope by doing so to side-track the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance whose purpose it is to point out to the workers that they must become class-conscious and throw over board all the Judases and Careys who are finding the economic movement such rich field for grafters.

Can any one deny the fact that our political conditions are nothing more or less than a reflex of our economic con ditions, and that the political parties are corrupt and instruments of capitalism simply because the economic organiza tions are also corrupt and instruments of capitalism? And until we clarify and rid the economic movement of the "labor fakirs" and make the workers class-con cious upon the economic field, we can never hope to have a clear and class conscious political movement. impossible to have it otherwise. Our efforts on the political field would be null and void if we allowed the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class to array

he workers against us, and make of

them a hostile army. John F. Tobin, President of the Boo and Shoe Workers' Union, recently said that all unions (read pure and simple), in the near future would adopt the princi oles and tactics of the B. & S. W. I is a notorious fact that the principles and tactics of Tobin's union consist in naking contracts between the fakirs and capitalists, forbidding the dupes of the organization from going out on strike, no matter what the cause may be (and the friends of the "fakirs" the Social Democrats have the impudence to say that such acts are "a noble waging of the class struggle!) The workers may have their already scanty wages reduced below the living point; they may receive all the blows, endure all the indignities, that their heartless capitalist masters may wish to heap upon them; and they are obliged to endure it all without so much as a murmur in protest-such are the principles of the Tobin unions. Owing to being misled for so many years by the "fakirs" of "organized scabbery," the knocked out of them (all the revolutionary feeling if you please), so that to-day you find them a very docile and submissive lot of dispirited wage-slaves. And now they are in such a low condition that they allow themselves to be shackled by such a crook as Tobin, who appoints some sucker, some tool of his, to collect the dues of his dupes, and receives five per cent, on all the dues he succeeds in wringing from the shoe-

No, indeed, we cannot consistently dis regard the economic field, and allow the Tobins, Gompers's, Mitchells, Perkins's, et al to continue to live upon the dues hey have wrung from the working class by their infamous check-off system, and other schemes that the ingenious labor akirs may propose to put into operation that they may not lose their hold upon the wage workers. And the only pos way that we can put the pure and simple union out of business is by organizing a bona fide trade union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and give battle to the labor fakirs and dispute their possession of the economic field, wrest from their control the rank and file of thos unions, and organizing them upon the principles of the S. T. & L. A., teach them that their only salvation is through the ballot box, which must be by loyally supporting the party of their

class, the Socialist Labor Party.
As the S. T. & L. A. is to take the place of the agencies of capitalism upon the economic field (the pure and simple unions), so likewise is the S. L. P. going to supplant the agencies of capitalism upon the political field, the Republican and Democratic parties. The S. L. P. will never be able to control the economic movement unless it does so through the medium of the S. T. & L. A. We will otherwise never succeed in getting a majority of the working class into the S. L. P. simply because they will not otherwise be able to grasp the full mean ing of the word Socialism. We Socialists are not Anarchists.

We Socialists are not destructionists. We Socialists do not propose to tear down a structure unless we have a better one to replace it with. We do not propose to destroy the pure and simple union and As I said before, the working class not replace it with a sounder and more

position to them. We propose to replace the corrupt and decaying pure and simple union by putting the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the field and clarify the atmosphere of pure and simpledom, that the working class may have made plain to them what was heretofore impossible to realize, that they must study the social question if they wish or hope to emancipate themselves from wage slavery. And the S. T. & L. A., true to its mission is imparting this education to the working class. Until we have eradicated the fakirs from the economic field. we cannot make any great impression upon the working class. The whole of this labor movement and not a part of t must come under the direct control of the Socialist Labor Party, if we mean to bring together the whole working class into that army of emancipation which we need to accomplish our pur-pose. If by some great strike taking and the workers turned in the direction of the ballot box, if the S. T. & L. A. was not there to guide them Democracy on a committee to celebrate right, THEY WOULD NATURALLY the appointment of Moody the Republi-DOING THEY WOULD DEFEAT able facts that the Kangaroo conglomera-THE PURPOSE OF THEIR OWN tion of crooked crooks are not "Nobly SPONTANEOUS, HONEST, WELL-NTENDED MOVEMENT.

Question II.-It is a well known fact that the attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple union, so far as it coes, is one of bitter hostility.

Question III.—The attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple unions should continue to be one of bitter hostility. Not only should we forbid our membership from becoming officers of a oure and simple union, but we should forbid them to even become members of such an organization. By retaining s equivelent to continuing under the thumb of the labor licutenants of capital

Question IV.-Certainly the S. L. P. needs the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple union. We must have some place for them to go to when we have succeeded in wresting them out of the hands of the We cannot take them into the S. L. P. until they have mastered the fundamen-tal doctions of the Party. The only place that they can go to and where we will not lose sight of them is to the S. T. & L. A.

Like Comrade Caulfield I have met clerks who belong to pure and simple unions who know nothing at all about their organization. I would say that if the clerks or any other body of working-men knew what kind of an organization their pure and simple union was, they would not tolerate it one moment.

Comrade Bresnahan of Boston, fesses to believe that it is useless for us to attack the "labor fakirs," and that we should leave them alone. He also boasted in a pure and simple fashion of the large numbers of dupes and the large amount of money that the fakirs had. These "fakirs" will look after the treas tries, so we need not fret over that. If the fakirs of other unions do the same as Maguire of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, of which organization Comrade Bresnahan is a member, there will not be much money in the treasuries of the pure and simple unions. I can-not see how a man can be a pure and simpler and be a thorough Socialist.

Question V.—Comrade Caulfield wishes to know if the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthens the Socialist Movement in this country. He wishes to be given facts and not predic Can anyone with common sense deny the fact that the S. T. & L. A. policy of the S. L. P. has been instrumental in clarifying the Socialist Move It seems to me that Comrade Caulfield measures the growth of the Sociaalist Movement by the vote it may receive upon election day. It it not brute force that is going to make our movement strong and effective. It is in the soundness of our principles where our strength will always be.

Look back to the years previous to the dvent of the S. T. & L. the movement as it existed then and as it exists to-day. Which is the clearer? Why, thanks to the S. T. & L. A. we bave a clearer anad sounder movement than we have ever had before. S. T. & L. A. has been instrumental in ridding the Socialist Movement of undesirable grafters, such as the Kangaroos

I repeat that our strength will ever be in the soundness of our principles and not in mere numbers. By all means, Comrade Caulfield, let us have facts, and plenty of them, and not predictions.
FRANCIS A. WALSH.

Lynn, Mass., March 13.

[Appendage to Letter XII.] In the issue of the WEEKLY PEO-PLE of March 8th, there occurs an error on Page 5, where as one of the De-baters on the S. T. & L. A. question, I am made to use the word members twice, in the last sentence of Debate Upon examination of the article in question, it will be seen that the word I use twice, is NUMBERS, not niembers. LOUIS RALLHAUS, 38 Farley avenue,

Toronto, Canada, March 10.

[Appendage to Letter XVI.] Complying with your request, we here-with submit the names of members of Section Salem, S. L. P. whose sentiment on the Alliance debate appeared in DAILY PEOPLE of 10th instant: Peter H. Grady, James E. Hayes, Joseph Morin, Norman A. Torey, John J. Eustace, Thomas F. Brenan, John F. Box. Thomas H. Condon, John White. None against.

Yours, J. WHITE. Salem, Mass., March 13.

### Kangaroo Social Democrats Train Bearers for Secretary of the Navy Moody. To the DAILY and WEEKLY

PEOPLE.-Haverhill, the home of the armory-building, multi-named conglom-eration is also the home of "Spikedcration is also the home of "Spiked-Club" Teddy's new appointee as secretary of the Navy, Congressman William H. Moody, The local capitalists are falling all over themselves to honor the successor of Long when he returns home. Beginning with to-night (Satur-

scientific organization in the field in op- day) nearly an entire week will be given er to celebrating the appointment. On Saturday night a monster parade will take place of all the various military and civic organizations, which will meet the Secretary, who by the way, says, or is credited with saying that he can "hardly tell the bow from the stern of

n man-of-war." On Wednesday evening there will be a reception to the to-be Secretary. To-night's "Gazette" prints the list of names as arranged at a meeting held last night in City Hall. Among the list, which is the reception committee, for Wedneswagers of the class struggle": James F. Carey, of armory-building notoriety: Parkman B. Flanders, the last "Kaugaroo" candidate for Mayor of Haverhill who ran as "socialist," Scates, who was once Carey's colleague in the legislature. How many of the lesser lights are on the committee God alone knows, I don't. But here are three of the leaders of the Kangaroo Social ELECT THE "LABOR FAKIRS" TO can appointee of the Republican "Spiked-OFFICE WHO HAPPENED TO BE Club" Roosevelt. Who can say now in MISLEADING THEM, AND BY SO the face of this, and the other indesputwaging the class struggle?" "Gazette," containing the re-Haverbill port, with this letter, so it any "doubting Thomases," or angry Kangs deny the statement herein made, the proof is on file of one more of the celebrated "DAILY PEOPLE Lies."

MICHAEL T. BERRY. Haverhill, Mass., March 15.

#### As to Agitation.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-Comrades: It was with demembership in a pure and simple union light that I read in last Saturday's DAILY PEOPLE Comrade Arnold's appeal in behalf of the WEEKLY PEO-PLE. It is to be hoped that by this time more than this one comrade of all the members of the Party have taken into consideration the canvassing for our WEEKLY.

I beg to differ with Comrade Arnold

as to the plan to be pursued. No doubt, his plan would be valuable in getting readers; but it would not be the most valuable. He says that since December 22nd he has obtained 24 readers. I, on the plan published some time in January, in six week's time, got 95. Some of these dropped off, but at the end of the six weeks I was ordering 75 copies, the number increasing from week to week. His plan limits the number of readers to be obtained and served by any one comrade. The plan I follow does not limit the number to be obtained. and leaves the distribution in the hands of several comrades, who can relieve each other or take one another's place in case of sickness, etc. His plan also has other defects. I think, enough has been pointed out to show the superiority of my plan over the other.

Comrades, if you have the good of the Party at heart, you will not fail to consider both plans and choose the one you think best. Below you will find my address. Should any comrade wish to ask questions regarding the plan I pur-sued, I shall be glad to answer them. I hope the comrades will arouse themselves to the importance of thi work.

F. KOCHENDORFER.

33 So. Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.

### LETTER BOX.

I No questions will be considered that comn anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.]

"A. B. C.," MARION, IND.—The French Chamber of Deputies consists of 584 mem-bers. Of these, Socialists proper there are only 10. Some 20 and oud more are spoken of frequently as Socialists, but they are not. They are Milerandists. They sup-port the ministry throng thick and thin.

S. H., NEW YORK .- Stripped of the S. H., NEW TORK,—Stripped of the thousand and one minor issues that always spring up around some leading issue, the cause of the Boer war was the conflict of interests between the Boers and England on the mines in the Transvaal. The toers wanted to keep them; the British wanted to gobble them up.

D. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- As yet, Typo-

C. C., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Wasn't it you who asked that same question some time ago! we doubt not the Volkszeitung Corporation is anxious to get money "ior an ringlish paper." It has been "anxious" poration is anxious to get money "for an inglish paper." It has been "anxious" that way for a generation. It needs money. That's all there is of it. Whether that money is raised under the pretext of starting an English paper or starting a co-operative Bermuda potatoes grocery store matters not. The money goes into the identical prockets all the same.

M. T. B., HAVERHILL, MASS.—The "Gazette" containing the report of Carey and other Armory Builders being on the Secretary of the Navy Moody reception Committee did not come. It must have gone astray among the exchanges. Send another at letter rates, to make sure. No "Doubting Thomases" any more put in their appearances. They have found out the mettie of the "DAILY PEOPLE Lies", and they prefer to leave well enough alone. But Party members and friends love to see such documents, particularly in this instance. The anti-trince Henry cheap oratory deserves no slight commentary from a Committeeship to do honor to one of spiked police club Roosevelt's cabinet officers.

W. F. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That has been done. The PEOPLE has been heard on the late Eric election. It characterized it as a populistic flaring up of the San Francisco type. This vow was expressed after the election. It was foreshadowed before the election by the report from Eric about the pure and simpler who was to vote the "Multi-Coca" ticket because the old parties were taxing his "little blind dog." He or she who leans on such a vote leans on that Kangaroo Wall in Peckstill, that broke down, as you may know; he or she who can be intoxicated by such votes must be fast traveling delirium tremensward.

D. E. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—By all means, continue, in the measure indicated.

R. P., NEW\_ BEDFORD, MASS .- The

places would have to be filled under any places would have to be filled under any social system, the Socialist Republic included; the functions of such men are not parasitic. On the other hand, the spies that the capitalist class keeps allve, its drummers, its advertisers, its labor Fakirs, its Generals, Admirals, etc., etc., none of these aids production in any way, none of these renders any useful service to society; all of them are parasites on the capitalist.

C. Z., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Don't forget to send a picture of that Kangaroo Social Democratic wall. Papers came in due time.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—1st: Such an article in the Philadelphia "North American" is easily accounted for. Such papers regularly get up such articles. They Send on the matter.

"SUBSCRIBER." UTICA, N. Y.—To answer the question, whether compulsory arbitration is feasible as a means to settle industrial disputes in the United States, you should go back to first principles.

What is the source of industrial disputes? This: Competition among the capitalists (and there is competition even after the Trust stage is reached) compels them to try and undersell each other. In order to aid them in underselling they must produce more cheaply. To produce more cheaply they must reduce their payroll. Improved machinery does that fewer men are needed and they can produce so much more. The displacement of Labor increases the supply of Labor in the Labor market. That reduces the price of Labor. There you have your dispute the Labor market. That reduces the price of Labor. There is nothing to arbitrate. A decision in favor of the workers is out of question, and if rendered it could not be enforced: the capitalists own the government. To enforce such a decision the workers would have to own the Government. Do you imagine if they did they would be satisfied with the pairty demand that was arbitrated in their favor? Surely not. They would make and enforce a more sweeping demand: they would abolish capitalism. Arbitration, on that line, would be sailed.

be silly. Now take the other line. Say the arbitral decision is in favor of the capitalists.
It certainly could be enforced. If they
have not not now, they can easily get up
new laws that will bring within the crimnal code whatever worker refuses to submit. The so-called Tramp laws are steps
in that direction. But to call THAIT arbitration is like calling the killing of a
"heathen" by a "Christian" soldier a "conversion."

version." Now, what say you, is "compulsory arbi-tration" feasible as a means of settling industrial disputes"?

### THE COMMITTEE ON CONCILIATION.

Senator Hanna Names the Men Who Will "Settle" Labor Disputes. Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the Na-tional Civic Federation, to-day an-nounced that Senator Hanna had appointed the committee on conciliation for the settlement of labor controversies. This committee will serve as an arbitration committee of the industrial bureau of the Civic Federation, organized recently through the efforts of Senator Hanna, represents the larger committee of thirty-six men, made up of twelve repre sentatives of labor, twelve of capital and

twelve independent men.

The men who are to serve on this committee, are Senator Hanna, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, Samuel Gom-pers, Oscar S. Straus, Charles A. Moore, Ralph M. Easley, Franklin MacVeagh, John Mitchell, Frank P. Sargeaut, James Duncan, J. Kruttschnitt, Marcus M. Marks and William Pfahler, The committee, under the by-laws of the organization, was to consist of the executive committee and nine others. Senator Hanna will be chairman and Mr. Easley will be the secretary. The committee succeeded last week in bringing the Boston strike, which threatened to tie up many of the cities in the New England states, to a speedy termination by causing the men to lose and the com-

MORE WORKERS, LESS WAGES.

### Establishments Decreased, Profits Increased in Shoe Trade.

Washington, March 21.-The Census Bureau has made public a preliminary report regarding the manufacture of boots and shoes, factory product, in the United States, according to the official returns of the 12th Census:

There were 1,600 establishments with an invested capital of \$101,795,233 in operation in 1990, as compared with 2.082 establishments with a capital of \$95,282,311, a decrease in the number of establishments of 482, or 23.2 per cent, but an increase in invested capital, however, of \$6,512,922, or 6.8 per cent. The average number of wage-earners employed in the indlustry in 1900 was 144, 922, as compared with 133,690 in 1890. an increase of 6.9 per cent, while the total wages paid decreased from \$60,-667, 145 in 1890, to \$59,175,888 in 1900, a loss of 2.5 per cent. The cost of materials used in 1900 was \$169,604,054, graphical Union No. 6 has not published the terms of its sectlement. Unuoubtedly it has been a regular "Settlement"; one of that regulation affair in which the Union comes out at the little end of the horn. increased from \$220,619,358 in 1800, to \$261,028,580, a gain of 18.3 per Int; 89,123,318 pairs of boots and shoes for men, youths and boys, valued at \$129,-505,235, were manufactured in 1900, as compared with 67,740,489 pairs, with a value of \$97,496,514 in 1890, a gain in both number of pairs and value of total of about 33 per cent; 107,415,855 pairs of women's shoes with a value of \$112,-823.014 were made, a slight increase in number of pairs and value over 1890. The number of pairs of shoes of all kinds nanufactured in 1900, aggregated 213, 654.024.

> Bleeding the Workers. St. Paul, March 20.—An important date in the history of St. Paul will be Thursday. May 29, 1902. On that date one of the schemes of the Collseum Committee for increasing the Coliseum fund will be put to a practical test, and if it works, as it no doubt wiff, the fund will be enriched by thousands of dollars. On that date every union laboring man in St. Paul will give the price of his day's labor to the Coliseun

> Some weeks ago committees of the Trades and Labor Assembly of the city met the general committee of the Coliseum enterprise and discussed plans whereby the workingmen of the city could advance the interests of the project. From the begin-ning of the Coliseum agitation the labor fakirs have been seeking notorlety in con-nection with it, and it is now apparent that they are going to work the rank and file in aid of a project of no benefit to them.

> It is not a wild guess to say that if citizens of the city who are not members of the labor unions should do as much, there would be no need for the Coliseum Committees to pay any more attention to the inancial end of the business. They would only need to let the contracts for the building and write checks in payment for

### RESULT OF THE GENERAL VOTE

On the Question of Abolishing the Board of Trustee Form of Organization for the Administration of the Party Press and Placing the Control of the same directly under the National Executive Committee.

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NOTE. Several reports arrived after publication of the result in the PEOPLE of March 16. These have been added to this table and the totals are for that reason somewhat higher than at first given. For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

Important for Buffalo. e next meeting of Section Eric County, Y., will be held Saturday, March 29th, P. M., in Florence Parlors. Comrade

A. Armstrong will lecture on "The Prines and Tactics of the Socialist Labor Every reader of this paper is nvited to be present. On Saturday, April th, Section Erie County will hold no meeton account of the ball and entertainent to be held by the Section on that at German-American Hall, corner and High streets. The programme and High streets. The programme to entertainment contains vocal and al selections by good talent secured to Section. As the proceeds go for gitation every friend of the S. L. P. stale will help make it a success by ing friends to the German-American Saturday, April 5th. Tickets adagrentleman and lady 25 cents. For y all comrades.

New Jersey State Committee. A special meeting of the State Committee will be held Saturday, March 29, 8 P. M., at the house of George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. At the last regular meeting of the committee it was decided to push the case against the police of West Heboken who arrested S. L. P. speakers during the campaign last fall. Tickets for the spring election will be nominated in West Hoboken and Union Hill. Spring elections are abolished in Jersey City, Hoboken and Bayonne.

Lincoln, Neb. S. J. Herman will deliver a lecture on "The Mission of the Socialist Labor Party," on Sunday, March 30, 8 P. M.,

at Richard's Hall, 1034 O street. Admission is free.

A Tribute of Respect.

It is with deep regret that we inform the Comrades at large of the loss that has befallen the family of our Comrade Robert W. Patterson and Section Allentown. Pa., S. L. P., through his decease on Saturday, March 15th, 1902, at the age of 37 years and 6 months. The Comrade died of typhoid fever after a

sickness of three weeks. While the family, wife and seven children lose a beloved husband, father and supporter our section loses a faithful and loyal member who for the last year served as its treasurer.

Honor to his memory and our deep felt sympathy to his family.

For Section Allentown, S. L. P. JOHN M. LAEPPLE, Organizer.

New S. L. P. Section in Colorado. Victor, Col., March 21 .- A Section of the S. L. P. was organized here to-night. to be known as Section Teller County.

The following officers were elected: T. F. Dugan, organizer; Louis Gebhardt, recording secretary; Herbert Kempton. financial secretary; William J. Oberding, treasurer and agent for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Grievance Committee, John Jones, Hiram Bates and Mozart Lewis; Auditing Committee, T. F. Dugan, Robert Fitzpatrick and William J. Oberding.

H. KEMPTON. 421 Alamo street, Victor, Col. . L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa.

Lectures will be delivered at the Lecture Hall of Wilmerding Branch, S. L. P. Workingmen are invited to attend. March 30.—H. D. J. Brown will lec-

#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

ary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. n.

#### National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held March 21st. 2-6 New Reade street. All members present. A. Gillhaus in the chair. The financial report for the week ending March 15th showed receipts \$16.76; expenditures,

A sub-committee of the committee of five appointed by the N. E. C. to aid the man-ager of the DAILY PEOPLE, appeared before the body together with the manager and presented recommendations as to the future conduct of the paper. These were exhaustively discussed and unanimously rejected. The arrangement with temporary manager having proven unsatisfactory, the same was ordered terminated. The National Secretary was instructed to communicate with Comrade Frank Lyon and ascertain how soon he can come on to take held of the management; also to take charge until Comrade Lyon's arrival. Re-solved to issue circular to Party Sections giving full account of how matters stand and urging prompt remittances for bills and pledges due and outlining methods of work for the Party press. Sections that have in hand monies for the DAILY PEOPLE should remit same at once.

Information received from R. Hoe & Co. to the effect that transfer of notes to N. E. C. can not be made without transfer of mortgage. Information received from owner of building that lease will be executed and must be secured with real estate property.

Section Everett, Mass., sent a complaint, relative to late general vote. The section finds fault, first, because the N. E. C., in its statement had argued against adoption of its amendment; second, because of the arrangement of the amendments on the Secretary instructed to reply and explain that N. E. C. must reserve to itself the right to pass an opinion upon matters placed before the Party for a vote, also that parrangement of amendments on the ballot was in alphabetical order, the only thing to be done in the absence of specific regulations governing their rotation. Section Montgomery County, Pa., reported elec-tion of officers. New Jersey State Committee asked for replacement of stamps lost in removal. Granted.

The Scandinavian Socialist Publishing Association reported the election of Victor Funke as the Editor of Arbetaren for the ensuing year.

The managing committee in charge of

Il Proletario reported the election of G. M. Serrati as Editor of the paper in place of C. Cinafarra, resigned. Both elections

were upon motion approved.

Requests for information upon questions on organization had come in from North-field, Vt., and Banning, Pa., and the answers made were approved. Section Duluth., Minn., sent belated vote on Party press matter in favor of the proposition of the N. E. C., but too late to be put in tabu-

Adjourned until Friday, March 28th, JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretary

### SPECIAL FUND.

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(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)
Previously acknowledged
Section Essex Co., N. J 15.00
Italian Branch No. 1, N. Y. City,
proceeds of raffle
50c
E. R. Markley, Section Allegheny
Co., Pa
W. S. Miller, Buena Vista, Pa
Totals EDWARD DITTRICH. Cashler.
Cuonici.

Partial Financial Report Up to Date

	of the DAILY PEOPLE FES-
	TIVAL Held on March 16, 1902.
100	RECEIPTS.
	Sale of tickets at Box Office \$425.40
	From Bazaar and Fair 477.10
4	Sale of Bouquets 77.28
	Sale of /Candy 36.75
	From Advertisements 50.00
-	Totals\$1,066.53
	EXPENSES.
	Music\$345.00
	Hall Rent 250.00
	Vaudeville Talent 35.00
	For Bouquets 24.00
	Advertisements 20.15
	Hat Box Attendants 21.00
	Posters 10.00
	Transportation 6.50
	Steinway, use of Plano 6.00
	Bunting 2.70
	Postage 1.50
	Miscellaneous 13.35
	-Total\$735.20
	Receipts\$1,066.53
	Expenses 735.20
	Balance \$ 331.33
	F. MACHAUER,
	Treasurer.

Workmen's Printing Company. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Workmen's Printing Company is hereby called to meet on the second day

of April (Wednesday), at 2-6 New Reade street, 8 p. m. Said meeting is herewith called at the request of more than 51 per cent. of the stockholders, in compliance with Article Section 2, of the by-laws of the Work-1, Section 2, of the men's Printing Company, HENRY KUHN, President.

Pittsburg Alliance Agitation.

Local Alliance No. 365 of the S. T. & L. A. has, through its Agitation Committee, decided to run a series of agita-tion meetings at Sewall's Hall, Ninth and Main streets, Braddock, on Monday and main streets, Braudock, on Monday right of each week. All workers are invited to attend these lectures. March 31.—"The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance;" by W. J. Eberle. S. T. & L. A. NOTICES.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE

S. T. & L. A. The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on February 13th with the following members present: Frizzelle, Green, Crimmins and Brower. Comrade Green chairman.

Communications-The following letter was received from Peter Damm, and on motion the secretary was instructed to have the same published in full in the minutes printed in the PEOPLE.

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New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1902.

Mr. William L. Brower, General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A.?

Dear Comrade—Your letter received. Will not delay my answer to it. You know the old slogan: "When courage becomes a duty, cowardice is a crime." Although I have somewhat ignored the above in the recent past, that is to say, I kept pretty gulet on the whole and did not avail myself of the offered opportunity by the PEOPLE, i. e., to discuss the merits or demerits of the Alliance, yet when the General Executive Board of the Alliance desires to know my attitude towards the Alliance, and in case of a hostile one, the reason or reasons therefor, I feel it my duty to voice my opinion, or better said, make clear my position.

To begin at the beginning: Yes, Miss Pryor quoted me correctly when she said that I would not speak for the Alliance the way it is run now. The latter part of the sentence is seemingly ambiguous and by elaborating on that I give my reasons at the time.

While not in the least pessimistic, yet I am not so optimistic as some comrades seem to be w.o. care but little how the Alliance is run, for they say it is based on sound principles and on the strength of that is bound to be eventually if not sooner a howling success. Those come under the same category as the freaks who speak favorable of Socialism and claim that it is bound to come on the sheer strength of evolution and therewith excuse their inactivity. I on the contrary bold that it is our sacred duty to see to it that good sound principles go hand in hand with good sound methods practise, or else the sound principles amount to nothing.

But what do we find in the Alliance ever since it sprang into life The management acted as a damper, aye, even worse, it was the direct cause of the steady cow-tail-growth. There is this difference, however, of the past management and the present one is totally incompetent. Comrades, I can hear you say: "Why, Damm is criticising: let him suggest

build it up. But it is also a fact that the same rank and file can be set to work, to constructive work, if the management (I mean by this term the General Secretary and the General Executive Board) pushes the rank and file instead of waiting until it is pushed by them. In an industrial country like America the field of operation is practically unlimited. The duties of the Secretary do not consist in taking in the dues to pay his own salary. He ought to be thoroughly familiar with the "iay of the field." For instance, the great machinists strike was not exploited at all. The fakirs are the reflex of the average intelligence (or stupidity, just as you want to put it) and to knock down one, or even all, does not do away with the root that breeds fakirs, not any more than the Anarchists can wipe out capitalists or tyrants; they are simply the product—the creature. To dome back to the machinists strike. It was the imperative duty of the Alliance management to prepare an appropriate leaflet, or if money was short to use one edition of the PEOPLE in which such leaflet could have been printed free of cost to the Alliance and make an extraordinary effort to get the locals in whose locality there were machine shops to distribute the leaflet or PEOPLE. But not that alone will do the trick. A systematic method of action should be handed to every local, thereby requesting them to help to make all the capital out of the strike possible; of course I admit that to do this effectively you must undergo the pains of acquainting yourself with each locality, with your own workers therein and with the labor fakir's doings in that trade in that town. The steel strike ditto. The Carriage Workers' lockout and strike in Cincinnati, the Cigarmakers' strike in New York, and so forth and so on. Then next comes persistent quiet agitating, eventually organizing. There are such towns as Pullman, Iii, all overworked and underpaid wage siaves. Invariably we have one individual or a local or section in those towns. They must be asked again and individual or a local or section in those towns. They must be asked again and again as to the true state of affairs. And then when in possession of a chronicle of facts you as administrators should be able to sketch a complete picture. Then you should advise and push such and such an action. To wait till the comrades do it has proved a failure and the past ought to have convinced you of that fact. The management must give the impetus, must handle so to say the work and direct the soldiers on the battlefield.

Not to do all this, and when you can for a moment follow my line of reasoning, you can see opportunities galore, means awaiting that time when the Alliance on the strength of its sound principles forces ahead, and that again is folly if not a crime.

strength of its sound principles forces ahead, and that again is folly if not a crime.

I fear you may misunderstand me by reading this hurriedly written letter, and that is that you put me down as a borer from within because I said that the killing of fakirs does not materially benefit the Alliance, that we must kill the cause that gives birth to the fakirs. There are cases where you can take the word killed almost literally, that is, we must practically kill the pure and simple unions; but there are again cases where we can, by means of leaflets, reason with the rank and file of the pure and simple trades unions and win them over. Circumstances alter methods, that's ail. I don't call it boring from within to address the pure and simple trade unionists by mouth or documents, them by means of a leaflet issued recently by the S. L. P.

There, this much the present form of management could do.

Now to the form of organization itself. I hold that the Alliance is patterned after the form of pure and simpledom. It has annual conventions which will eventually turn into annual banquets. Alliance transactions could, I claim, be carried on and brought about by the initiative and referendum. I fail to see why true democracy should be a farce in this particular.

referendum. I fail to see why true democracy should be a farce in this particular. I cannot for the life of me see why the officers (nationally) get either appointed or elected by the conventions. (Appointed are the occasional organizers by the Execu-

are the occasional organizers by the Execu-tive Board.)
And then if one would ask me after I am through speaking: "Mr. Speaker,would you kindly explain the firing out of the machinists locals." I could not answer. Unless the Alliance takes another form, unless the methods of agitation and organ-lzing become different, I can not alter my position.

position.

But if you are convinced that the Alliance is the best organized as it is to day, if you are convinced it has the best management possible under prevailing conditions, if you are convinced that the management is doing its best all around, then you would bestow a great favor on me to let me know the reason of your convictions. Very sincerely yours,

PETER DAMM.
152 Wooster street, New Haven, Conn.

On motion Peter Damm's name was dropped from the list of Alliance speakers. One from G. A. Ballard in relation to the weavers' strike. Received and filed.
One from George B. Wright, counsel for Comrade J. Bearns of L. A. 345, San Fran-cisco, Cal., appealing from the decision of

L. A. 345 in expelling him for joining

the Socialist Party.
One, from John Sandgren, secretary of I. A. 345, stating that said local had expelled J. H. Bearns for treasonable conduct to the S. T. & L. A.; also enclosing copy of the charges, report of the Grievance Committee and a summary of the argument of the prosecution, as the defendant had given notice to the local that he

would appeal.

Action—On motion the whole matter was referred to a sub-committee of the General Executive Board, consisting of Comrades Green, Crimmins and Frizzelle, to review and report back to the next meeting of the Board.

One from George A. Greenwood, secre-tary of L. As 348, Weavers' Alliance of Fulton, N. Y., in relation to amendments submitted to referendum vote. Received and filed.

One from James Hillngworth, organizer L. A. 356, stating that Louis Wise had been expelled by said Local Alliance for treasonable conduct to the working class. Received and filed.

One from Secretary Sandgren of L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal., stating that the former secretary, Joseph De Vries, is no longer a member of L. A. 345. Received and filed.

One from Charles W. Fagan, secretary of Bower Glazers' Union, of Wilmington, Del., requesting that Comrade M. T. Berry be sent to deliver an address on the S. T & L. A. before said union; they also expect to have an organizer of the A. F. of L. present to debate with Comrade Berry.

Action—Secretary instructed to notify the Bower Glazers' Union that Comrade Berry will speak before their union at the next meeting.
One from W. H. Thomas, secretary of

Miners L. A. 121, of Buena Vista, Pa., enclosing votes on amendments; local votes favorably on all except No. 22, and they consider this amendment would place too much power in the hands of the organizer. Received and filed.

Two from Comrade Thomas Burtwell, forwarding financial statement of moneys eceived for the Lynn Leather strike, and stating that said strike has been settled. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from Plymouth, Mass., Charlestown, Mass., Providence, R. I., Minneapolls, Minn., Albany, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Lynn, Mass., Eric, Pa., Salem, Mass, Toronto, Canada, Scattle, Wash., Canton, O., Cleveland, O., Telford, Pa., San Antonio, Tex., Syracuse, N. Y., New Bedford, Mass., Louisville, Ky., Newark, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y., Glassport, Pa., and New York Clty, N. Y., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

W. L. BROWER.

### CIGARMAKERS ATTENTION!

neeting to be held under the auspices of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on Saturday, March 29th, 3 P. M., at Maennerchor Hall, 203-207 East Fifty-sixth street. at which meeting members of the foregoing organization will address you and demonstrate to you the principles upon which this much misrepresented organization stands.

It will be to your own most vital interests to set aside for the moment all preconceived prejudices, probably instilled by persons interested in preventing the ciparmakers of this large city to come to a clear understanding of what is best for them to do for themselves. Come to this meeting. listen carefully to what is said by the speakers and then judge for yourselves whether or not an organization that stands squarely upon the principle of working class interests is not more worthy of your support than the Strasser-Hanna-Go combination, misnamed the "Internationa Cigarmakers' Union "

PIONEER CIGARMAKERS' UNION.

Machinists L. A. 367.

Regular meeting of L. A. 367, Machin-ists Alliance, will be held on Saturday evening, March 29th, at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. All members will please take notice and attend this meeting. G. A. JOHNSON,

Boston S. L. P. Lecture.

Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, will be the speaker Sunday, March 30th, at S P. M., at S. L. P. Headquarters, 1165 Tremout st. Subject: "Why the Working Class should become members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." Comrades and friends are requested to attend.

S. L. P. Meetings in St. Louis. Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., will

hold public meetings as follows: March 30.-2.30 p.m., Garfield Hall, Thirteenth and Wright streets.

The false teachings and the traitorous actions of the labor fakirs and capitalist politicians to the working class will be exposed at each meeting

### Albany, N. Y.

Section Albany County, S. L. P., has arranged for the following public meet-ings to be held Sunday afternoon. Lectures at 2:30 o'clock, 119 State street March 30th-Subject, "A Plain Talk to Workingmen," speaker, James Shea-

Pittsburg S. L. P. Lectures.

Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invited to attend the regular lectures

which will be delivered under the aus-pices of Section Allegheny County, Pa.,

March 30.—"Machinery and the Working Class," by James Illingworth.

Lunch All Day. Ice Cold Beer on Tan At All Time

**CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM** Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars Northwest Corner

Thirtieth and Washington Sts. MARION, IND.